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THE  
Only Centennial Medal Awarded  
FOR OIL CLOTHS  
IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The U. S. Centennial Commission announce the following report as  
the basis of an award to

**THOMAS POTTER, SONS & CO.**

PHILADELPHIA,

For Floor, Table, Stair and Enamelled

**OIL CLOTHS.**

---

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

“For their very great variety, excellent quality, numerous original and artistic designs, rich finish and color, admirable in every way.”

A. T. GOSHORN,  
*Director General.*

J. R. HAWLEY,  
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Attest:

J. L. CAMPBELL,  
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Have Just Opened a Superb Lot of

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In a Great Variety of Sizes and Colorings. Also on hand a Large Assortment of

Khorassan,

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Mirzapore Carpets,

At Moderate Prices.

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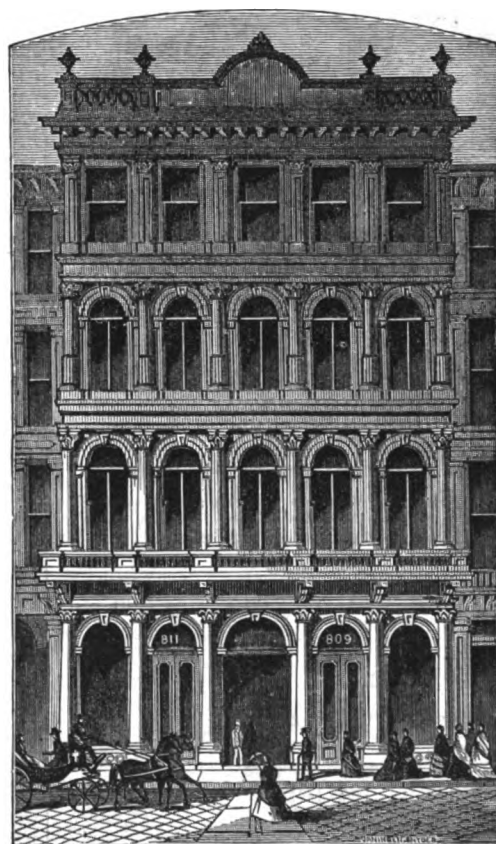
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John Bromley, John H. Bromley, Chas. Bromley,  
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[Established in 1845.]

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Full Extra Super Standard, guaranteed.  
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EXTRA THREE-PLYS,  
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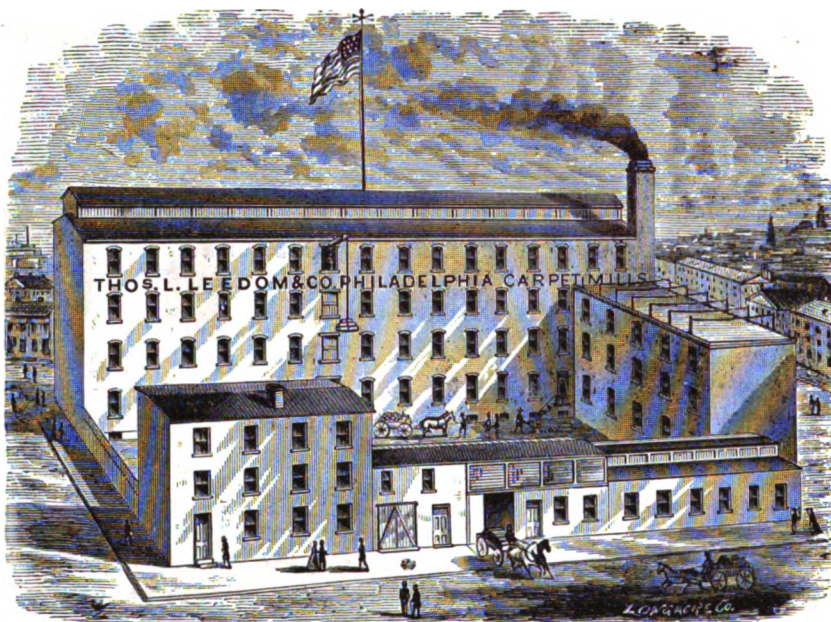
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**PHILADELPHIA CARPET MILLS**



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**Extra Superfines, Fine Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain all  
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Twilled and Plain Venetians.**

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Office and Warehouse, 635 Market St., Philadelphia.

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IMPORTERS OF

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## THEO. POMEROY & SON,

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S. E. Cor. Broome & Greene Sts.

NEW YORK.

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*Mohawk River  
Tapestry Brussels*

*Carpet Sales Every Thursday.*

General Dry Goods Sales every Tuesday.

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Millinery Goods, " Friday.

FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & Co. have added to their regular Auction Carpet Sales, a department for the SALE ON COMMISSION of regular made Philadelphia Ingrain Carpets, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, Coir Mattings, Canton Matting, together with all other goods adapted to the Carpet Trade.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

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Spinners and Manufacturers of all grades of

## JUTE CARPETS,

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Damask,  
Dutch, Twills, etc.,

And of Jute Yarns for Carpet Manufacturers.

Also, Burlaps in all widths and qualities, for Bags and Floor Cloths, from 28 to 810 inches wide.

## JAMES ELMSLIE,

Importer and Dealer in

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For Carpet Power Looms, etc.,

No. 137 Duane Street,  
NEW YORK.

Contracts Made on Favorable Terms.





THE  
Only Centennial Medal Awarded  
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The U. S. Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to

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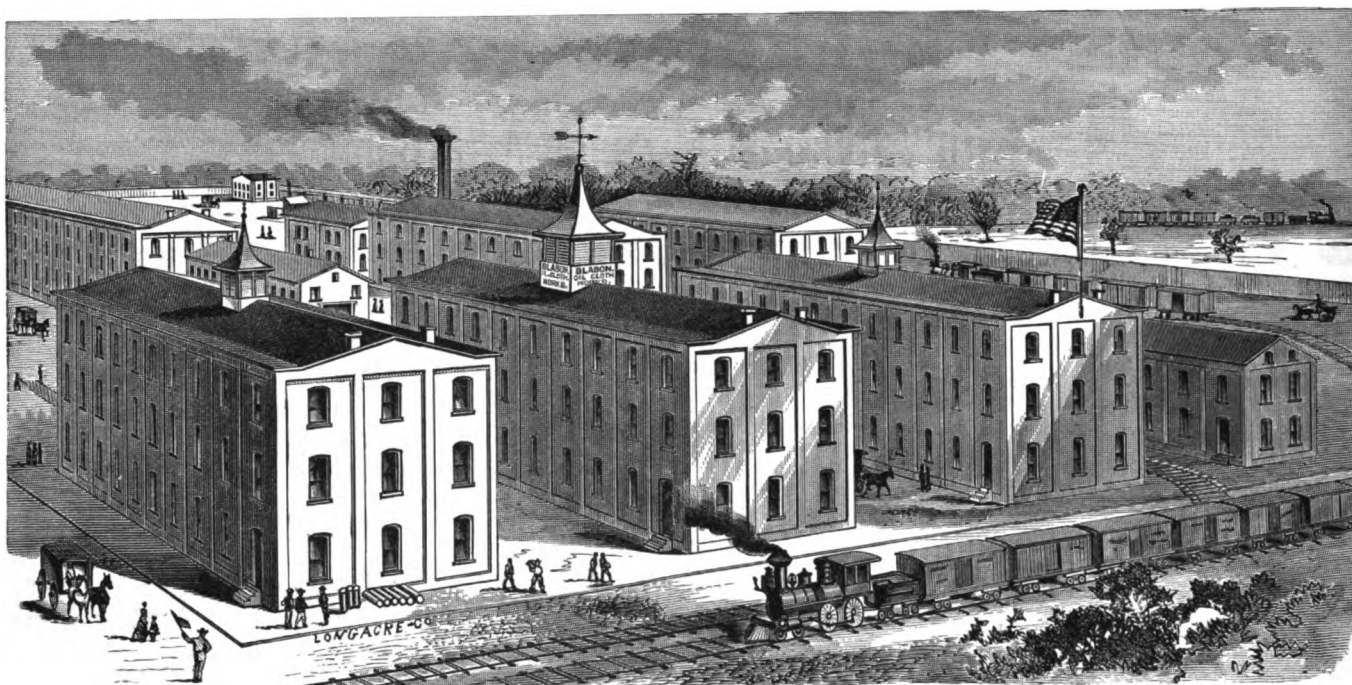
“For their very great variety, excellent quality, numerous original and artistic designs, rich finish and color, admirable in every way.”

**A. T. GOSHORN,**  
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SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

**Hayes' Carpet Threads,**

All Colors.  
Warranted 18 oz. }

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**NEW CHINA MATTINGS**

Cocoa Matting and Mats, All Grades.

RUGS AND MATS,

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# THE PATENT ELLIPTIC STAIR ROD.

This peculiar-shaped STAIR ROD, and the PATENT FASTENING used with it, make *THE BEST DEVICE FOR HOLDING THE ROD AND CARPET SECURELY* in place ever invented. It is specially adapted for Box Stair Cases.

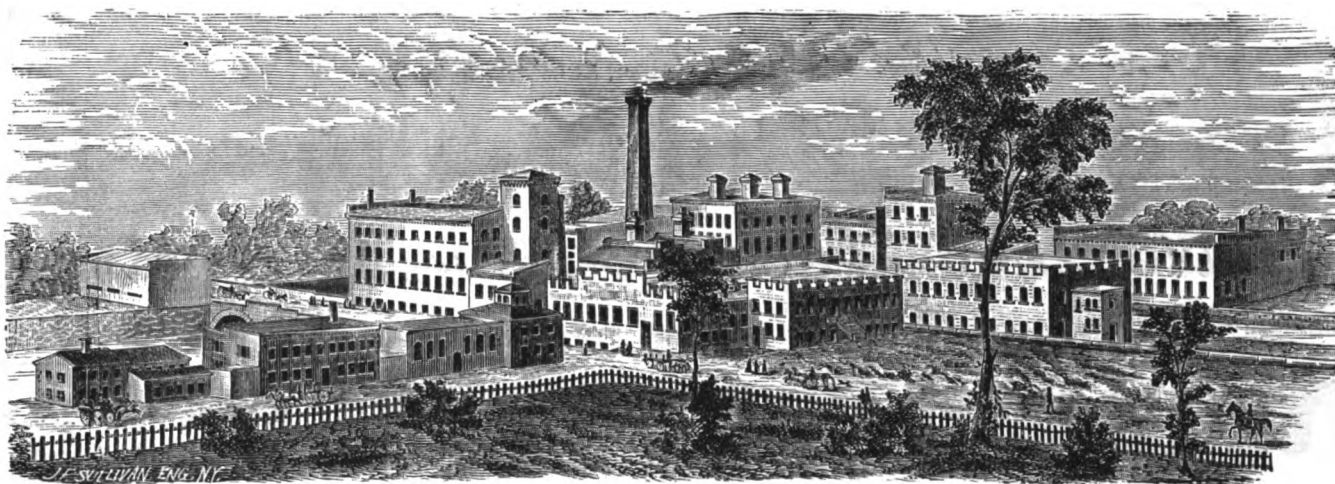
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*Extra Tapestry Brussels; Eagle Tapestry Brussels; H Tapestry Rugs;  
Tapestry Mats; Tapestry Ingrains; Three-Plys, Extra Superfines.*

We are now prepared to show the finest line of new and original designs ever offered to the trade, in all the various grades of our manufacture.

**W. I. SHAW & CO., Sole Agents,**  
336 Broadway, Corner Worth St., New York.



# JOSEPH WILD & CO.,

90 and 92 Thomas Street, New York.

**FALL, 1878.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Cocoa Mats & Mattings.

We invite particular attention to our new

### India Fancy Matting,

which we are making in a variety of attractive styles.

Manufacturers of Napier Matting. A full line of

 J.D. AND  **Calcutta Mattings**

JUST ARRIVED IN PORT.

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### Felt Goods

In Crumb Cloths and pieces, including several new grades.

We have just received a splendid line of

### Velvet and Tapestry Rugs and Mats,

including a series of entirely new designs, also a variety of new and attractive styles in imitation

### Turkey & Persian Goods.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### SHEEPSKIN RUGS and MATS

IN ALL COLORS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PATENT

### LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH.

# THE CARPET TRADE.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1878.

No. 12.

## THE CARPET TRADE.

*Recognized Organ of the Carpet and Upholstery Trade.*

BERRI & BROTHER, - - Publishers,  
526 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM BERRI, - - - Editor.

Subscription, \$3.00 a year; Single Copies, Twenty five Cents.

Advertising Rates will be made known on application.

Correspondence and articles that conform with the tenor of this journal, are respectfully solicited.

### The Carpet Trade Association.

(Organized August 23, 1878.)

Rooms, 345 and 347 Broadway, New York.

William B. Kendall (agent Bigelow Carpet Co.), President.

Renne Martin (agent Hartford Carpet Co.), Vice-President.

Geo. E. Hamlin (Hemphill, Hamlin & Co.), Treasurer.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

John Lapsley (D. Powers & Sons).

E. H. Bailey (American Carpet Lining Co.).

H. C. Pedder (Arnold, Constable & Co.).

Andrew J. Sloan (McCallum, Crease & Sloan).

Robert Dornan (Dornan Brothers & Co.).

#### ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

Geo. E. L. Hyatt.

E. S. Higgins (E. S. Higgins & Co.).

Joel Goldthwaite (Joel Goldthwaite & Co.).

E. E. Sampson (Alden Sampson & Sons).

James F. Hope (Thomas Potter, Sons & Co.).

John C. Cutter, Secretary.

Van Dyke & Van Dyke, attorneys.

### Price Lists.

Until within two years past it has been an invariable practice with manufacturers of carpets to issue price lists of their productions as values fluctuated. These price lists had a meaning; they represented, as a rule, the actual value of the goods to the ordinary merchant. Since their discontinuance there has been no openly-announced real selling price for carpets. Strategy and tact, together with tiresome inquiry, is now necessary to obtain knowledge of market rates. The whole thing has about it an air of mystery and unreality. The consequence is a want of that secure belief in the settled stability of values which always serves best the interests of both buyer and seller.

It is time, now, that a radical reform in this particular be at once projected and generally carried out by the leading manufacturing firms in the trade who are regarded as having the power of raising or lowering prices at will.

The present, for many reasons, is an eminently appropriate period for such a reformatory arrangement. A new season for the

movement of goods from first hands is just beginning; our currency troubles are at an end, and happily settled—the Government giving us positive assurance that the gold standard is to measure the value of our dollar from Jan. 1st next; the cost of material and of labor has reached figures so low that further reductions of consequence are not to be thought of, and prices, equitably fixed now, have a good chance of permanency; and, finally, the best reason of all for making announcement of new price-lists is the *de facto* absence of all old ones.

Let us have, we insist, something worthy of the character of our manufacturing companies. Let there be no hesitancy nor uncertainty in the matter. As the manufacturers, at actual ruling prices, give a full dollar's worth of goods for every dollar they receive, they can afford to be firm, openly announce their price, and stick to it to the utmost penny.

The effect will be a restoration of confidence which the trade is very much in need of at the present time.

### Tapestries.

The producing capacity of the tapestry Brussels looms in operation in this country is about eight millions of yards per year. This is a quantity so much greater than we used, even during the most prosperous times when we depended largely on importation for our supply of the fabric, that the fact of its consumption would be a strong proof of the rapid growth of the country's purchasing power.

There is a question whether this full working product of our six or seven hundred tapestry power-looms is or can be marketed in the ordinary course of trade, and really consumed in the houses of our people, for some time to come.

It is an important question for the manufacturers to consider; and on the answer correctly given, and its lesson promptly heeded, depends the issue of profitable or of disastrous business for the immediate future.

There are some who see imminent danger of a heavy accumulation of goods in tapestries. They judge, with reason, that the productive facilities are now so great and in full operation that either over-accumulation or partial stoppage of production is inevitable.

Another aspect of this question, which appears because of the prevailing low prices, is that the consumption of tapestry is not to be estimated for the future from its past proportion to the whole trade in carpets, but that it increases much more rapidly; in fact, that tapestries are fast displacing other heretofore cheaper goods; and it will be more apparent when prices at retail have found their final level in conformity to the rates now ruling in the wholesale trade, which they cannot be said to have done this fall season. Tapestries will then unquestionably be among the cheapest of carpet fabrics, if we take in ac-

count the amount of wear they give, and the elaborateness of decoration they admit of.

Tapestries cost the least for material and the most for labor of production in proportion to any other grade of goods, and the constant improvements in machinery are lessening the cost of construction from year to year; hence, more improvement in that respect is probable with tapestries than other grades.

Greater cheapness will certainly bring an increased demand for consumption.

It only remains to determine whether this increased demand, by reason of displacement of other goods, will be of enough moment to equal the rate of the recent additions to tapestry manufacturing facilities. If not, then common interest must dictate concert of action in curtailing production.

### Design Piracy.

There are three conditions under which pirating is done: first, the bold imitation of a patented design; secondly, the appropriation of such as are not patented; and, thirdly, a disguised, partial or modified imitation, intended to evade legal responsibility. Each mode is freely practiced, each finds apologists, and all are equally wrong and reprehensible.

The bold and open appropriation of the patented design is like the unlawful seizure of another's goods; the taker has only this excuse: that if the other party feels aggrieved he has his remedy at law. True enough; but the lawful remedy, at best, does seldom compensate for expense and trouble, and is an unpleasant, if sometimes necessary, alternative.

To make use of another's *unpatented* designs may not be punishable under any statute, but that is the only point in which it differs from a wrong act.

But if there be any degrees of moral culpability in this matter, perhaps the disguised, underhanded imitation is the worst as well as the most commonly practiced mode of stealing patterns. It is the one that produces most of the contested lawsuits, the aggressive party setting up the claim of originality. Under this head comes the unauthorized reproduction of Brussels patterns by the makers of tapestry.

It is an old grievance of the larger companies, but has recently become of more than usual frequency, and a positive hardship. It is claimed to seriously interfere with the sale of many of the most striking and successful Brussels patterns by making them common.

It is a matter of regret and a disgrace to the trade that the necessity exists for us to protest against this wrong.

A manufacturer who purchases or otherwise acquires ownership of a new design, regards it rightly as property. He has invested his money or his labor to obtain it, and he looks for profit from it by reason of his exclusive ownership.

An imitation by another, though it does not really abstract the thing itself, virtually has

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# Metropolitan Mention

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## William F. C. Ewing Elected Treasurer, Alex. Smith & Sons

William F. C. Ewing, a vice president of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, Yonkers, N. Y., was elected treasurer of the company October 2 and fills the vacancy caused by



the death last month of Richard Edie, Jr., treasurer for thirty-five years and who had completed fifty years' service with the firm. No successor to Mr. Edie as chairman of the board was chosen but H. M. Zuckert, of counsel for the Ewing and Cochran estates, was elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Ewing, who is thirty-six years of age and continues as vice-president as well as treasurer, joined the

Smith mills after his graduation from Yale University, serving in California and New York offices of the firm as well as in the home plant. When his older brother, Thomas Ewing, became president in 1931, William F. C. Ewing became secretary. Eighteen months later he was moved up to the first vice-presidency when Frederick B. Klein was elected to the presidency.

cent over a year ago, and stores in Northern New Jersey reported an increase of 5.4 per cent, following a decline in the previous month.

For the month of August, total sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 0.7 per cent below last year, a less favorable year to year comparison than in the previous two months, but sales compared favorably with July, seasonal factors considered. The Syracuse department stores reported the largest increase in sales over a year previous since March, 1934, the Hudson River Valley District stores the largest rise since June 1934, and the Bridgeport department stores the largest advance in six months. On the other hand, stores in Buffalo, Northern New York State, and Southern New York State reported smaller increases in sales than in the previous month, and the New York City, Rochester, Capital District, and Westchester and Stamford department stores showed small declines in August sales compared with moderate advances in July. Northern New Jersey stores reported the largest decline in sales in more than two years.

Department store stocks of merchandise on hand, at retail valuation, were again below a year ago, but the reduction was the smallest since January. Except for the Northern New Jersey department stores, the rate of collections was higher this year than last. There was an increase of 1.4 per cent in sales and a decrease of 6.1 per cent in stocks in the Home Furnishings departments during the month of August.

## Department Store Trade for First Half of September

The October 1 Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent at New York shows that during the first half of September, total sales of the reporting department stores in the Metropolitan area of New York was 10.3 per cent ahead of the corresponding period a year ago, and more than the usual seasonal expansion appears to have occurred from August to September. Sales in New York and Brooklyn increased 11.3 per

## Metropolitan Carpet Club to Hold Dinner Dance

Members of the Metropolitan Carpet Club entertained their friends at an open meeting held October 3 at the Hotel McAlpin. The event took the form of a card party and practically everybody took part in the various games that were played. There was a prize for each table. A special feature was the door prize which was won by Joe Zimmerman, of C. & J. Zimmerman. Mr. Zimmerman very graciously re-donated the prize, which was raffled off and the Club funds were increased by several dollars.

# THE CARPET TRADE.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 11.

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James F. Hope (Thomas Potter, Sons & Co.).

John C. Cutter, Secretary.

Van Dyke & Van Dyke, attorneys.

### The Cast-Iron Statement.

The form of statement, prepared by the Carpet Trade Association, for sending to parties in the trade, concerning whom information is required, has come to be known as the "cast-iron statement," by reason of its unyielding directness. It is, when properly filled out by the respondent, probably the most complete exhibit of a man's financial status that can be crowded in so small a space and that has ever been elicited in a similar manner.

The Association, to be able to do what it promises, and what it is intended to do, must of course, first of all, place itself *en rapport* with all members of the trade. A ready, candid and full response on the part of all who may be thus applied to is not only desired by the management, but it is a desideratum of advantage to the whole trade. In the interest of commercial confidence, and of a safe and beneficial credit system in our business, we bespeak not only a willing, but a helpful compliance with all such requests.

From their experience thus far, the managers of the Association expect to meet with

occasional cases of opposition. One notable instance of this kind has occurred: A carpet merchant out West was somewhat slow in his payments, and the Association was applied to respecting his condition. He paid no attention to their inquiries, and they were finally forced to gain the information through expensive and troublesome personal investigation, to at last ascertain—what? That the man was all right and perfectly sound financially, though temporarily short of funds.

How much pleasanter it would have been had the reasonable demands of the Association been met with free and courteous compliance? For their demand in such cases, of a full explanatory statement, is reasonable and proper. They act in this matter for each individual member; and if there be any one member of the Association that may with right ask a merchant for a statement, then the Association certainly has the right to act for him and ask it in his stead. Further, the Association, by the very occasion and purport of its existence, should have this right, by courtesy at least, outside of special demands of the members.

The unobstructed and effective working of this enterprise must be beneficial to all sound and honest concerns in the trade. The wholesale trade, or rather such portion of the same as have already joined, find it to fulfill their highest expectations.

It yet remains to be seen whether the other side—the retail trade—will appreciate the efficiency and enterprise with which it proceeds, equally well with the other.

One thing appears to be settled; it is this: that the Association *will* get the information regarding the standing of men in the trade which its patrons may call for. They may get it easily, or they may be forced to get it under difficulties, but get it they certainly will.

Now, as to the very common reluctance of men to make a free and full statement of their financial condition, the fact is, that, in the majority of instances, uncertainty and doubtfulness are much worse than the known truth. To allow such matters to be guessed at is unbusinesslike, as well as disadvantageous. As times are, men are very apt to be underrated rather than overrated. It may be a sort of self-gratification\* to a man to flatter himself that he is considered richer than he really is; but the chances are that no one is deceived but himself.

To give him a needful credit and a good standing in the trade, it is not necessary that a man should show a very large surplus capital, but only that it should be proportioned to the business, and that the latter be prudently and profitably managed.

Neither creditors nor the Association want anything more than the assurance that a merchant is doing an honest and a paying business, and that he has a capital sufficient for his purposes, to accord him a sound standing in the trade.

### New York Trade.

The Fall season in wholesale circles is considered as nearing its close. During the past month there has been about the average amount of business done in all grades of goods, and the duplicate demand is still good.

Stocks have not been allowed to accumulate in this market either in manufacturers' or jobbers' hands. There have not for years, probably, been so few goods threatening to lay unmoved through a dull season as at present, and there will be but slight increase of the present quantity; for makers will hesitate to manufacture goods of which they can form no safe estimate as to future disposal.

Prices for the coming season are commencing to be discussed by the trade. Manufacturers are careful about expressing opinions, except to strengthen present quotations. There is an undercurrent feeling, however, that lower prices will prevail, and this feeling exists more from facts of previous experience than from any legitimate basis. The course of the market through the present season has not added any confidence in the minds of buyers tending toward stability of prices; quite the contrary, in fact. High-priced fabrics from Brussels up, have been held close to the early quotations, but through the line, from tapes to tries down, there has not been a more unsettled market for years. A point has now been reached where it would seem impossible to recede further, and some manufacturers are free to say that, with any quotations appreciably lower than at present, they will close their mills and allow the balance of the makers to get rid of their surplus capital before they resume.

It is an open secret that jobbers had an unusual opportunity this Fall to obtain good profits. It is notorious that the season had not fairly opened before they willfully threw their opportunity away. That any attempt will be made in the future to give jobbers an extra concession which shall be turned almost immediately against the interest of the trade at large, by undermining an established season price, we very much doubt.

Taken altogether, the Fall season has been about an average good one, so far as quantity of goods manufactured and sold is concerned. Manufacturers do not complain of the number of yards distributed, and the general report is one of satisfaction at the volume of trade, but not of profits.

Domestic Axminsters have never sold so freely or been so difficult to obtain as through the present season, and at this late day the orders are far ahead of the productive capacity of our several mills.

Wiltons, also, have kept fully up to the capacity of the looms.

Brussels business has been in excess of the same period of last year, and the duplicate demand has never been better. There is no accumulation of stock, and makers should be

highly pleased with their trade and the state of the market.

Tapestries, notwithstanding the general impression to the contrary, are not held by manufacturers in an unduly large quantity. Sales this season have been larger than was at first anticipated would be the case. The innumerable jobs which have been offered by nearly all the makers at very low prices have occasioned much comment, and given the impression that large quantities of goods were behind the jobs. Such is not the case, and the reason offered by makers for such liberal bargains is that it was a Fall season, and they desired to carry as little stock as possible over the Winter, particularly of old patterns. It is now claimed that the quantity of tapestries in first hands is not equal to a month's production.

Three-plys have not moved as rapidly as makers had hoped or expected, and the probabilities are that their production will be considerably curtailed next year.

Extra supers have ceased to be as active as they were a month ago. The duplicate demand is moderate, and production is being decreased. The market is comparatively free of stock, and the season has been about ordinary in the movement of goods. The price for standard goods with jobbers has been broken to seventy-five cents a yard.

In cheaper fabrics there is a light business at present, and the demand is decreasing.

Oil-cloths remain quiet for sheets, with a fair demand for width goods.

Collections are good, as a rule.

Retail trade in the city and vicinity has not equalled anticipations, with the exception of a few prominent houses.

### Philadelphia Correspondence.

As we are nearing the close of the season's business orders are getting very scarce; in fact, they have been coming in very scattering during the past month. Some of the manufacturers will have to content themselves, for the balance of the year, with summing up their profits. Profits of manufacturing are said to have been meagre, and the indications are that there will be a further fall in prices; it may be that things will have to get worse before they can get better.

At present there seems to be no disposition to concede that too many goods (at least of extra supers) are made. On the contrary, the facilities for turning out goods are constantly being increased. Additional power-loom have been contracted for, and are being put up by several parties.

This certainly is an index of a profitable business and an increasing trade, unless it be taken to mean that manufacturers find it to their profit to be able to fill any order at once, even if they do not run half the time. There are certainly more looms already in operation than there is real need of.

Yarns, for the past season, have been low, and where the full price has been obtained for extras it has left a fair margin of profit. Buyers are, no doubt, aware of this; if not, they have now a chance to find it out, by the anxiety of the makers to place orders at a reduced price. They or their salesmen are out on the road, or have been, during the past month; but, as a general thing, they found that the time for selling goods this season had

passed, there being a prevailing idea that prices will be lower.

Just at this particular juncture, which seems so inopportune, we have been threatened with a strike of the weavers. We have been exempt from strikes for some time; none of any consequence has taken place for four years. The weaver's wages have been reduced little by little, and there has been uneasiness on the part of the men at times; but after the disastrous result of their last strike they have refrained from resorting to similar measures. But now a further reduction is proposed, by several manufacturers, of one cent per yard, and this proposition has been accepted by the weavers, at a meeting called to consider the matter; but the reduction has not become general as yet, and the weavers predict there will be a strike before it does.

Among the retail trade of this city there is a general complaint that the warm, pleasant weather during the past month has retarded business. The volume of trade has not so far equalled that of last year; but perhaps they would have complained had the weather been different.

The great storm with which Philadelphia was visited on the 23d ult., has done much damage. We have seen various estimates of the amount of loss sustained, but there is no doubt that carpenters, roofers and other mechanics will find in it a source of profit.

Death has been busy among the trade during the month. You, doubtless, are in possession of all the facts which I could give you respecting the late Mr. Thomas Potter, the well-known oil-cloth manufacturer, who was one of the most highly-esteemed business men of Philadelphia, having taken a prominent part in the building up of our manufacturing industries.

Mr. Samuel Bunting, senior member of the firm of S. & J. S. Bunting, auctioneers, died on the 20th of October, at his residence in Sharon Hills, Darby—a suburb of this city. Mr. Bunting was born in 1828 at Darby, Delaware County, Pa., and in early youth entered the employ of Meyers, Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, as clerk. By close attention to business he attained very soon to partnership in the concern, which subsequently was changed to Bunting, Durberow & Co., and lastly to S. & J. S. Bunting. The location has been unchanged, at 232 Market street, and the house dates far back into the history of auctioneering. It has been the only one that could ever succeed in the business of selling carpets by auction in this city. Various attempts have been made to establish opposition houses, but failed.

Mr. Bunting died of a complication of diseases, which were of several years' standing, and had confined him to his bed since June last. A paralytic stroke, which he had on the 11th ult., hastened his death. He had been in business for thirty-five years, and had a host of friends who mourn his loss.

"VENETIAN."

### Boston Correspondence.

Trade in the retail line has not been quite so good as was anticipated; the very warm weather has had its influence, and housekeepers have not in many cases taken up their matting. We hope the November trade will bring us out all right for the season. Compe-

tition is very lively, particularly on taps. Prices are from 62½ up (retail). Many goods are sold for "glory." "We are bound to sell, profit or no profit," is too often practically carried out by parties who say these words.

The jobbing trade has been as good, if not better, than was expected, and the Lowell and Roxbury companies are more than satisfied with the season's business.

Mr. Gilbert Tapley, one of Massachusetts' first manufacturers of carpets, died on the 4th inst., at the ripe age of 86 years. He was a very enterprising man, and universally respected, not only in his native town, but by all the carpet trade, who affectionately remembered him by attending his funeral and contributing elegant floral offerings.

Mr. Wentworth has retired as manager of the American Carpet Lining Company. He has had the "farm fever" for a very long time, and could not advantageously attend to manufacturing and farming, and now has taken up the latter, after devoting thirty-two years to the carpet business. He says he intends to devote himself to tilling the soil, and acquire a "horny hand." About all his friends—and he has lots of them—give him at the outside two years in which to graduate, and then to his "first love" return. He retains an interest in the company as a stockholder. Mr. Wm. H. Pray, formerly of the well-known firm of J. H. Pray, Sons & Co., assumes the management of the company, and will, no doubt, be equally as popular in his new role as he was in his former one.

Mr. Wm. Barstow (Barstow & Co.), Providence, R. I., died on the 24th. He was very extensively known by the trade, not only here, but in all parts of the country, being the largest buyer and seller of carpeting in the little State of Rhode Island. He was a kind and genial man, and had a host of friends.

HUB.

### Foreign Correspondence.

The general state of business in nearly all branches of manufacture is depressed to a degree. Much uneasiness still prevails in regard to Eastern affairs, and the peace "with honors," which has been brought, is not so far proving to be a peace conducive to commercial prosperity, and the Indian or Afghan question is helping very considerably to make bad worse. The stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank, with immense liabilities, causing failures of considerable magnitude in several quarters in England, as well as Scotland, though not directly affecting the carpet interests, yet indirectly causing uneasiness in shipping quarters, whereby carpets, amongst other commodities, are not moving so freely to foreign ports as was expected to be the case a month or two ago.

In regard to the carpet trade, it is satisfactory to be able to report that in many quarters considerable activity prevails, and from what I can learn from various carpet-producing centres a good general business is being done and stocks are being gradually reduced, without being replaced to any great extent, except for delivery at commencement of the new year; and if when demand comes depreciably low in comparison with production, short time is at once resorted to, it will to a great extent curtail the desperate jobbing system which for

the past year or two has acted so adversely against manufacturers. The more settled tone which appears to have come over the carpet trade is, doubtless, due to the fact that buyers feel pretty sure prices cannot fall lower, and that under any circumstances purchasers now are all right on that point.

With respect to raw material, wool has not maintained the upward spurt given a month or two ago; but as country clips were then bought at the advance, prices will be sure again to get up immediately when a demand sets in. In linen, the keen foreign competition is forcing home spinners to meet circumstances; but the superior quality of home-spun yarns is a good set-off against the cheaper foreign articles. Cotton is somewhat easy just now, and jute fully maintains prices of the last few months.

In chemicals there is little change to note, some of the cheaper articles being somewhat easier, which is very likely due to the "letting-down" system so much in vogue in this branch of trade.

In regard to general items, I may mention that Mr. John Crossley, late head of the Dean Clough Mills, Halifax, who is now residing in London, and whose health I am glad to say has improved of late, was waited upon on 9th by a deputation comprising some of the most eminent ministers and laymen of the country and presented with a handsomely-illuminated address, signed by more than 220 ministers and laymen, representing different parts of the country, and expressive of thankfulness for his improved health and the esteem and affection in which he is generally held, and acknowledging the great services which in various ways he had rendered to religious and other institutions of the country.

Miss Bright, daughter of the Right Honorable John Bright, M. P., was married on the 10th to Mr. Richard Faulkner Curry, eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Curry.

I understand an offer has been made for the carpet looms at Oldroyd Bros. & Co., Dewsbury; five pounds each, old-iron price. There is evidently no disposition for new beginners to embark "largely" in the carpet trade, as for almost an old song machinery for a carpet manufactory might be had at Dewsbury. You will recollect about a year ago the looms of Messrs. John Wilkinson, Sons & Co., Leeds, were disposed of at auction at similar prices.

I learn that the English Colony, which some three years ago settled in America to set the big Stewart Carpet Mill going, is to a great extent dispersed, with, I am afraid, no considerable acquisitions to their fortunes.

TAPESTRY-BRUSSELS.

Halifax, England, October 15, 1878.

### Paris Correspondence.

From what little I had heard of the carpets displayed in the Spanish Court at the Exhibition, I had been led to believe that they were marvels—that about the fabrics lingered all the poetry and splendor of Moorish magnificence. A great disappointment awaited me when I started for the much-talked-of exhibit. I found it small, badly arranged, and the goods neither Spanish nor Moorish, but as thoroughly Austrian as if woven on Vienna looms. One redeeming feature presented itself in the colorings, which are in exceedingly original com-

binations. The designs, as a rule, are bad. Evidently of Austrian suggestion, as I have said, they differ from the Viennese goods in this respect, at least, for the Austrian carpets are wonderful for the elaboration and working out of the drawings.

The Spanish carpets are all shown by a single exhibitor, who includes in his installation a much more creditable collection of furniture cloths and lighter textiles. The most original effect in the carpets is a piece with irregular diamond figures separated from each other at the points by a cross. The colors are two shades of blue and two of gold, on a white ground. A broad border, more prominent than the body because the irregular lines have been straightened and a little black introduced near the white of the ground, gives an admirable set-off to the display. Yellow and olive green, both toned nearly to a brown, are the two prevailing colors of a second piece, which has for its design numerous squares and lozenge-shaped figures interlaced with each other in a lattice pattern. The border is in good contrast, as it is a bold relief in two shades of maroon. We should mark this carpet as exceedingly dull and badly harmonized if it were not for the maroon in the border, which gives life to the dullness of the brown. One of those floriate patterns, on a clouded white, drab and pearl ground, copied from the English and French goods, the originals of which were made in France about a century ago, has been assigned a prominent place. Nothing in it is worth special mention except two magnificent shades of red which appear in the ruffled necks of the humming birds which are flitting about among the rich garlands of roses and lilies. Fourth in the Spanish carpets is a pattern of rather stiff design, noticeable for its colors, which are light shades of blue, green, pink, brown and red. A medallion centre on a drab ground is the only really meritorious feature of the design. It is in diamond form, with a light centre edged with bronze. Inverted hearts of magenta overlap the edge a little, and from the V-shaped spaces between, a few light scrolls break the lineal regularity of the figures. Amongst these scrolls there is a fanciful feather of light blue and lake, a startling combination that challenges attention. But it is not in the centre-piece that the most brilliant colors are found; it is the angular border that is made to shine with the soft colors we have mentioned—delicate shades of pink, green, red, brown and blue. The design is so simple, being nothing but three or four broad stripes broken by the corner pieces, as to be almost stiff. The harmonious coloring gives at least a certain amount of grace to the pattern that is not to be found in any other of the Spanish carpets; this, and this only, saves the piece from the relentless pen of adverse criticism.

A fair number of furniture cloths are exhibited in connection with these carpets. They seem to all be either the common qualities of rep, or a peculiar fabric resembling it in texture, but with the gloss of a satine. The body color usually is a dark one, and the figure a scroll in some complementary light shade, as black with a light green, and deep crimson with flesh tint. A much lighter effect is given some of these partieres by combinations such as a silver-gray on a pink, and a cinnamon-brown with a gold figure brilliantly set off by being traced with a line of deep blue. Striped

goods in red and yellow, such as were sold twenty years ago, are found in this Spanish display of 1878. But two or three of the patterns seem to breathe of African influence. We recall two cuts in a fascinating neutral combination of red, brown and yellow that are a bright relief to the more ordinary and less meritorious goods that seem to form the most of this much-talked-of Spanish carpet exhibit. Some fabrics in black dye, with a broken thread of gold and red bronze cropping out on the finish at irregular intervals, are decidedly interesting and novel.

Portugal is usually associated with Spain. In some respects it is practically the same nation, but in the more vital questions of national existence it is far remote. Spanish indolence has grown to such measureless dimensions in many parts of Portugal as to have produced an absolute stagnation in all those branches which one expects to see represented at an international exhibition. The Portuguese Court is not near the creditable exhibit of Spain, as the space has been assigned at the Champ de Mars, and it is entirely distanced in question of merit by its neighboring and more prosperous rival on the peninsula. A good number of mats are shown by Portugal, which are more creditable than the remaining few rude appointments of an interior that it displays. No elaborate design characterizes these Portuguese mats, but they deserve commendation for their unsurpassed equality of surface. Ordinarily they are of the natural yellowish color, but some are decorated by the introduction of strands colored either a faded pink or an impure green—both dyes evidently obtained from vegetable sources. By all odds the best of the lot is a finely-woven, long-strand mat of large proportions, with a lozenge-form regularly occurring on the surface. This mark is made by the introduction of a larger strand, which is woven to a diamond shape. This effect is admirable, much better than the mats wherein the cruder methods of dyeing are called into service. This piece has been sold to Count Léon Bobrinsky—whoever he may be.

Nothing else of interest to us is shown in the Portuguese Court. E.

Paris, Oct. 10, 1878.

### One Pound and Three Quarters to the Yard.

An ingrain carpet, weighing one pound and three-quarters to the yard, is now being made by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Mr. Geo. W. Jenks, manager of the carpet department, says: "We intend to make these goods for the trade next season. We hope to sell them at the same price as extra supers. They will be brought out in new patterns and colorings, and we expect a large demand for them."

The trade says that the goods cannot possibly be made for the same price as extra supers, even though very common stock be used, and that goods of such weight cannot be made popular at the price which they must necessarily cost.

The entire imports of carpets into the United States for the nine months ending September 30th, as furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, were 470,900 yards, as against 421,600 yards for same period in 1877.





The Fall season is practically over with jobbers.

Manufacturers are keeping a sharp lookout to prevent over-production during the Winter months, and if there should be a dull trade very few goods will be produced of any grade.

Extra super and three-ply manufacturers find little to encourage them in either present or prospective prices.

There have been but few prominent buyers in the market during the past month.

The demand for Brussels has been exceedingly good all through the season, and with the leading producers the machinery has been uninterruptedly employed.

Without their usual strike the ingrain weavers of Philadelphia have wisely acquiesced in a reduction of their wages of one cent a yard.

Taken all in all it is now considered that the Fall season, thus far, is fully equal in number of yards of goods sold to that of last year.

Spring carpet styles on design paper give promise of great novelty.

Stephen Sanford is now making a line of strong patterns in three-ply rugs. The goods are one yard wide by about two yards long.

Jute tapestry carpeting has made its appearance in small quantities in our auction rooms. The goods are manufactured in Scotland by Messrs. J. & A. D. Grimond, and have a jute face instead of worsted. They appear to be durable, and the colors are surprisingly bright, though nothing but mottles have been shown as yet.

Stocks in retailers' hands throughout the country have not been as small in fifteen years as they are at present. The tendency is to reduce them still lower if anything.

The Kline & Arnold Tapestry Mills are working up their raw material for the benefit of their creditors.

John Wannamaker, of Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, is just opening a floor oil-cloth and linoleum department. He opened a mat and matting department about a month ago, which has been so successful that he intends to make

it the largest in the city. Arrangements are now being perfected to open a most extensive carpet department in the Spring. The buyer for the house in New York is Mr. George Drake Smith.

It now looks as if there would be fewer salesmen on the road next season than heretofore.

Sheppard Knapp, of Sixth avenue, New York, and his patent carpet exhibitor reflector man are about to increase the revenue of the lawyers and occupy the attention of the courts in a suit to determine whether Mr. Knapp has the exclusive right to furnish goods to dealers selling carpets by the aid of the reflector, having paid for that right in a lump sum to the owner of the reflector patents.

Experiments are in progress by a leading carpet manufacturing concern to render their goods proof against the depredations of moths. We are not at liberty to give any details in the matter further than that there is every prospect of success, and it is hoped to have goods prepared in this manner ready for Spring trade. There will be no additional cost.

The Carpet Trade Association is doing some excellent work for its members in the matter of credits and statements affecting the same. The membership of the Association has largely increased during the past month, and now embraces nearly every leading manufacturer and jobber in the trade. The usefulness of this organization is no longer a matter of speculation. Its influence will hereafter be felt in every matter seriously affecting the trade at large.

Alms & Doepke, of Cincinnati, O., have just built a magnificent new carpet store, and have largely added to their stock.

There promises to be a flood of Japanese styles in the Spring.

Richards & Co. have succeeded Manlove, Richards & Meadows, Nashville, Tenn.

Messrs. Thomas Potter, Sons & Co. have opened an office at 92 Thomas street, New York, where they show full lines of all goods of their manufacture. Mr. A. C. Waltermire, formerly with the Peters Manufacturing Co., is in charge.

The Brussels carpets which Messrs. A. B. Van Gaasbeck are furnishing to cover the floors of the new State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., are now being produced by the Bigelow Carpet Co., from elegant original designs specially prepared for the work.

The firm of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co., Memphis, Tenn., is dissolved. Mr. Hoffman lately died of yellow fever.

The creditors of John G. Latimer, Brooklyn, N. Y., held a meeting at the rooms of the Carpet Trade Association, on October 7th, and Mr. Latimer was present with his counsel. Mr. Van Dyke, the creditors' attorney and Mr. Hobbs, attorney for Mr. Latimer, were instructed to draw up deeds transferring the property of Mr. Latimer in trust to Mr. George E. L. Hyatt, to secure settlement of notes at 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months' time for one hundred cents,

the notes to be endorsed by Latimer Brothers. Mr. John G. Latimer's principal difficulty seems to be the carrying of too much real estate. That he is perfectly solvent and both willing and able to pay all his debts in full is evident. The smaller debts of the concern Mr. Latimer is privileged to pay in full at once.

George W. Perkins, Pueblo, Cal., is succeeded by G. W. Perkins & Co.

Thomas Boyland, manufacturer of carpets, Philadelphia, Pa., has failed.

Messrs. Joseph Wild & Co. have secured the seamless woven drugget account of the United States Carpet Co., who have lately succeeded to and commenced to run the drugget mill of the old New Brunswick Carpet Co. A new line of patterns and colorings in these superior goods is now ready for the trade. The price is 90 cents a square yard.

Snyder, Cone & Co., Toledo, O., have dissolved.

In their October wool circular Messrs. Kitching Brothers state: "The new clip of Donskol wool has begun to arrive, and has met with immediate sale at a lower level of value than has been ruling for old stock. From this time forward our market will be better supplied with stock, and of a better selection."

A new bankrupt law will be presented to the next Congress by the National Board of Trade.

Six hundred dollars is the amount the bookkeeper of J. W. McFarland & Co., of Pittsburgh, is charged with having embezzled from his employers.

A new carpet lining, consisting of straw stitched to paper, is being made in Boston.

Messrs. Thomas L. Leedom & Co., of Philadelphia, intend giving up their Market street store on January 1st and conducting all their business at the factory, Howard and Hope streets, above York, where they are now erecting extensive offices and salesrooms.

The agreement entered into by the manufacturers of tapestry carpets, in June last, was never kept in the spirit in which it was intended. As a matter of fact the agreement never was an agreement. It was more an understanding that one-third of the tapestry production should be inoperative until the 1st of January next. But the matter ended with the understanding, for it never went into operation.

Simon Brag, furniture and carpets, Baltimore, has made an assignment. His liabilities are about \$30,000, preferred claims, \$8,000, and assets \$13,000. The bankrupt claims that he kept no books, and no record of his affairs. His real estate is encumbered. It appears that Mr. Brag gave a deed of trust, on September 30th last, for the benefit of his creditors, preferring several, to about the sum of \$8,000.

Messrs. G. S. Griffiths & Co., of Baltimore, were creditors, and they got out a writ of replevin to recover \$2,000 worth of goods which they had sold Brag within thirty days. They could not serve the writ, and had to forcibly

enter the store and take such goods as they could find, which fell considerably short of the amount their writ demanded.

The conditions of the deed executed by Brag are, that, after paying preferred creditors, the balance of the estate shall be divided between the creditors who shall prove their accounts and sign a release to the assignor within sixty days.

In the designing rooms of the Bigelow Carpet Company, through which we lately had the pleasure of roaming with Mr. Wm. B. Kendall, may be seen some of the most beautiful products of skilled carpet designing that have ever been brought forth in this country. The prominence which this Company have steadily maintained in the past for exquisite novelty and great originality, we can assure the trade, will be more apparent than ever in their Spring offering.

The entire third floor of John Shillito & Co.'s immense new store at Cincinnati, O., is devoted to the sale of carpets.

Mr. L. Iglaier, of the firm of Menken Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., died of yellow fever, September 30th.

Creditors of the Gilbert Loom Company have been notified that a hearing before the U. S. District Court of Massachusetts will be had on November 12th next, relating to a discharge of the bankrupts.

At the recent annual session of the National Agricultural Congress, at New Haven, Conn., an address was delivered by John L. Hayes, LL. D., on the resources of the United States for sheep husbandry and wool manufacture.

Mr. Hayes is, probably, the best-informed man on this subject in the country, besides being eminently qualified otherwise for presenting it in an attractive as well as in an instructive shape. We have been favored with a copy of the essay in a neatly-printed pamphlet, published in Boston by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

The subject of sheep husbandry and the manufacture of wool is so important that too much prominence can scarcely be accorded to it even in the highest councils of the nation, and in the formation of a national policy. Mr. Hayes is one of the men who are fully cognizant of this, and the address in question treats it in a hopeful, not to say enthusiastic, manner, leaving on the reader an impression of the grand future that our commerce and our industries are destined to experience, in consequence of probable realization of the golden possibilities of "fleece and loom."

The assignee of Dexter & Co.'s estate—Mr. Edward B. Terry—has cited all the creditors of the bankrupt firm to appear before the Kings County court, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 30th next, to witness the final adjustment of his accounting and settlement of the bankrupts' affairs.

There are indications that the rage for cheap tapestries will soon reach a turning point. For the past year or more some makers have striven to undersell each other, sacrificing quality, reputation, everything, for the sake of low prices. The result is that dealers throughout

the country are loaded down with goods that are cheap in every sense of the word, and the reaction is sure to come just so soon as the public discover the deterioration.

What shall it profit a man to do a large business, if his rent and expense account eat up all his gain?

Be ye also ready, for you know very well the hour and the day when your note comes due.

Henry Fry has been admitted to the firm of Anthony & Cowell, Providence, R. I. Firm now Anthony, Cowell & Co.

The trustees of the patents under which the American Carpet Lining Co. have the exclusive license, have sued John Wingfield for infringement, and also Messrs. W. & J. Sloane for selling the goods.

The Carpet Lining Co. have lately purchased the patents connected with the corrugation of felt lining.

The organizing of the United States Carpet Co., and election of Charles N. Woodworth as president, says the *Boston Bulletin*, recalls the failure of the old New Brunswick Carpet Co. Four years ago they employed 250 hands, and manufactured a million yards of carpet annually. The story of its failure is connected with the failure of the State Bank of New Brunswick, and Woodworth was tried on a charge of having conspired with Greenleaf W. Appleton, cashier of the State Bank, to defraud the bank. Appleton fled to Europe, and has not since returned. The bank's assets of over \$1,000,000 had disappeared some way or other. On the trial of Woodworth it was shown that the bank's books had been falsified by the cashier's directions, and that no credit had been given to the New Brunswick Carpet Co. for deposits made by President Woodworth. Mr. Woodworth, after a most exciting trial, which lasted three weeks, was acquitted. The bank had meanwhile begun proceedings against the carpet company to recover \$687,000 claimed to be due, and E. E. N. Miller was appointed assignee. Mr. Miller's report, which has just been filed, says that instead of a balance of \$687,000 being due by the carpet company to the bank, there is a balance of \$100,000 due by the bank to the carpet company. The bank suspended in 1873, but some of the directors started it again with a new capital of \$250,000. Two years ago it failed again, and is now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Woodworth had invested all his money in the carpet company, and its failure ruined him; and his innocence having been established he has now commenced business again.

A. T. Stewart & Co. lately brought suit against Mr. F. C. Dinniny, of Elmira, N. Y., to recover \$1,570 for a Templeton Axminster carpet, manufactured to order, which Mr. Dinniny refused to accept or pay for, claiming that the carpet did not correspond with the order which he had given. The suit came to trial in the latter part of the past month, and Mr. John Sloane was called as an expert witness. After he had been examined some little time, Mr. Briggs, counsel for the defendant, proposed, on behalf of his client, that if Mr. Sloane would go to Elmira to examine the carpet, and pronounce it to correspond with

the order given in material, workmanship and size, Mr. Dinniny would thereupon pay the price sued for, together with the costs of the suit and the charges of Mr. Sloane. Mr. H. H. Rice, on behalf of the plaintiffs, immediately accepted the proposition, and Judge Donohue directed that a brief recess be taken to allow the respective parties to draw up a stipulation. On the re-assembling of the Court a stipulation had been signed that if Mr. Sloane's report should be against plaintiffs they were to take away the carpet and pay the costs of the suit and the arbitrator's charges. If in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendant was to retain the carpet and pay for it, besides paying all the costs and charges. The suit was thereupon withdrawn, and Mr. Sloane proceeded to Elmira, and upon returning decided in favor of Mr. Dinniny, the defendant, upon the ground that the carpet was not woven in as good a manner as goods of this class should be and usually are.

The Hollister & Gorham bankruptcy matter is now in a fair way of rapidly progressing toward a settlement. Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, attorney for the creditors, has received information that Judge Blodgett has ordered Mr. Gorham to sign his testimony taken before the Register in Bankruptcy, which Mr. Gorham has hitherto refused to do. And the Court has promised to render a decision at once upon all the points of law which have been brought out and argued upon, and upon which the settlement hinges. Before our next issue, therefore, the whole case will probably be out of the courts, and in process of settlement. A decision has just been given that Hollister is a full partner, and this virtually decides that the partnership creditors are entitled to the 90 per cent. of the indebtedness now in the assignees' hands, to the exclusion of individual creditors of the partners.

The American Linoleum Company has brought a rather novel suit against Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, to restrain them from importing and selling as linoleum any article manufactured abroad under that name. The Messrs. Sloane import and sell linoleum manufactured by M. Nairn & Co., Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and claim that they infringe on no patent right in doing so. The American Linoleum Company think differently; hence the suit.

### Annual Meeting of the Wool Manufacturers.

The yearly meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held on the 2d day of October, in the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

As has been the case for several years past, both the wool-growers and manufacturers were represented in this meeting, and the two interests which formerly were antagonistic to each other have worked and are working together in perfect harmony, both being convinced that the greatest possible prosperity for either must be sought through the upbuilding of both, side by side.

During the fourteen years that this Association has been in existence, the amount of wool produced, as well as quantity of manufactured wools, have uninterruptedly increased at a rapid pace. Much of this beneficial result,

whether brought about through individual enterprise alone, or by the protecting effects of wise legislative enactments, is, doubtless, due to the unremitting and watchful care taken by the leading men in the Association to foster this most solid and generally beneficial of all branches of American industry—namely, sheep husbandry, and the absorption of its chief product—wool.

During the session the members exchanged views in a conversational and informal manner, and much interesting as well as useful information was promulgated.

The annual report of the Secretary, Mr. John L. Hayes, of Boston, was received with universal satisfaction.

During the past year the chief work of the Association has been devoted to the tariff question which was agitated in the United States Congress, threatening at one time an interruption of the present highly-gratifying rate of advancement of the woolen interest.

The production of wool in 1877 was shown to have amounted to 208,000,000 pounds, the whole of which, together with a considerable quantity imported, has been converted into the various fabrics into which the staple enters. It was predicted that with the present rate of growth, in five years, we should be able to export both wool and woolen goods of home production. When this point shall have been reached, the chief problem of the vexing tariff controversy will have been solved. The free-trade demagogues will be effectually refuted when we shall be able to produce cloths cheaper than they could be imported, tariff or no tariff, and all by the employment of our own labor.

At the close of the report the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Rufus S. Frost, of Boston; Vice-Presidents, James L. Little, Thomas Talbot and Charles L. Harding, of Boston; Treasurer, Samuel Fay, Boston; Secretary, John L. Hayes, Boston; Executive Committee, Rufus S. Frost, Boston; John L. Houston, Hartford, Conn.; R. S. Fay, Charles F. Fairbanks, E. R. Mudge and S. R. Payson, Boston; Samuel Harris, Catskill; Theodore Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass.

The Association then adjourned to meet in New York City on the first Wednesday in October, 1879.

### Adams, Mansur & Co.

This firm have been making strong efforts to effect a settlement with their creditors, and among the Western portion have achieved some success. The Eastern creditors, however, who have placed their claims in the hands of Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, attorney for the Carpet Trade Association, refuse to listen to offers of compromise, and insist upon the assignee closing out the estate and dividing the proceeds pro rata. The assignee has called a meeting of creditors at Indianapolis, on Nov. 12th, and will then declare his first dividend. The firm are anxious to get the matter out of the assignee's hands, and to that end the following letter was addressed by their attorney to all their creditors:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15th, 1878.

DEAR SIR: When East in September last, in the interest of Adams, Mansur & Co., I found a feeling with some of their creditors that the bankrupts ought to and could pay fifty cents on the dollar in settlement of their in-

debtedness; and in compliance with request made of me when there, I returned home and have carefully examined the affairs of the bankrupts and the estates, and I am fully satisfied that it is not in the power of bankrupts to pay over thirty-eight cents. This sum I think they can and ought to pay, and have so advised them. The indebtedness is shown by the schedules, and, that you may intelligently consider the matter, I enclose a copy of the report of H. C. Adams, assignee, which shows fully the assets of the estate. I am aware that there did, and does now, probably, exist feelings other than friendly toward the bankrupts, but I feel and hope that an honorable and successful business career of twenty-five years should and will go far to mellow the asperity engendered by their failure. If you feel that this offer of thirty-eight cents is better than the amount to be reached at the end of a long and tedious administration of the estate, the offer shall be made good at once by payment in cash.

W. W. HEROD.

[COPY OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN LETTER.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28th, 1878.

Statement of assets of Adams, Mansur & Co., bankrupts:

Cash on hand.....	\$31,727 80
Goods on hand not delivered.....	1,000 00
Estimated value of notes and accounts.....	5,000 00
Collaterals in hands of Wm. Mansur.....	1,300 00
Notes of A. L. Wright & Co.....	23,629 48
	\$61,656 78

H. C. ADAMS, Assignee.

Amount of preferred debts and costs and expenses (estimated)... \$4,000 00  
Amount of general debts..... 162,000 00

The above drew forth the following from Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, attorney for the creditors, and addressed to them:

In re. Adams, Mansur & Co.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1878.

SIR: In answer to W. W. Herod's offer of 38 per cent., in settlement of Adams, Mansur & Co.'s indebtedness, I have sent the following reply.

Expecting a dividend through the assignee in a few days, I am,

Respectfully, F. A. VAN DYKE.

To W. W. Herod, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your circular note of 15th inst., addressed to the several creditors of Adams, Mansur & Co., in which you propose to pay 38 per cent. in composition of their indebtedness, has been referred to me. I reply that the offer is at once rejected, because,

1st. The assets in the hands of the assignee will not produce a *less* dividend.

2d. Because these debtors have betrayed the confidence of their creditors; in that they have, with premeditation, contracted present existing debts through admitted falsehood and misrepresentation, and have thus forfeited their claim to be esteemed "honorable" merchants.

3d. Because it would put a premium upon fraud to make any such compromise.

I am aware, sir, that every obstacle which can be thrown in the way of the creditors by these debtors, and by the newly-procured advocates of compromise, will have to be surmounted, and yet it is my duty to repeat that every remedy known to the law will be exhausted to redress these wrongs and punish the wrong-doer. Respectfully yours,

F. A. VAN DYKE.

### Failure of Cassidy & Flannigan.

Cassidy & Flannigan, carpet dealers, Brooklyn, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities of nearly \$12,000, and assets of about \$5,000. The liabilities of this concern are rather surprising, as they never claimed to have a capital of over \$3,500 in their business. The firm made an assignment for the benefit of their

creditors, on October 24th, to Michael L. Bradley.

The following is a list of their principal creditors:

J. & J. Dobson.....	\$ 313 50
T. W. Bailey.....	94 76
American Carpet Lining Co.....	100 00
D. Powers & Sons.....	521 49
Robt. Hand (rent).....	691 10
Wakefield Rattan Co.....	55 75
Geo. W. Blabon & Co.....	815 13
H. B. Claffin & Co.....	2,048 56
J. S. Warren & Co.....	250 92
Boyd, White & Co.....	1,064 44
Thomas Taylor.....	200 00
James Graham.....	520 18
Geo. E. L. Hyatt.....	212 80
Stewart & Co.....	75 00
Jay C. Wemple & Co.....	134 00
Daniel Currie.....	401 89
Ross & Getty.....	472 88
E. S. Higgins & Co.....	1,082 12
E. H. Close.....	100 00
Thomas McCracken.....	364 86
John H. Morris.....	381 41
William Dunlap.....	123 85
James Cassidy.....	200 00
John Shegog.....	145 53
Spencer C. Black.....	59 90
William Hunter & Sons.....	48 07
Thos. Baker.....	56 53
James Pollock & Son.....	594 96

and numerous small creditors.

The Carpet Trade Association immediately took the matter in charge, and called a creditors' meeting at the Association rooms, on Tuesday, October 29th. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. Cassidy was also present. He was questioned by Mr. E. S. Higgins, John Lapsley, Geo. E. L. Hyatt, and others, but could not account for the deficiency in the assets other than that he supposed they were lost in the business. The books of the concern explained nothing. Mr. Cassidy offered 10 per cent. cash, and 15 per cent. in six months, endorsed notes, without interest, in settlement, which was, upon vote, rejected. A committee of creditors was finally appointed to act with the assignee in the quickest manner for the best interest of all the creditors.

### Obituary.

THOMAS POTTER.

Mr. Thomas Potter, senior member of the firm of Thos. Potter, Sons & Co., of Philadelphia, died at his home in that city on the 29th of September last, after only a very short illness.

The event, besides affecting the large circle of personal friends of the deceased, is also of interest to our whole trade. Not only was he one of the most prominent personages connected with it, but he was one of the few earliest pioneers in this field, one of the founders and originators of the important branch of American productive industry—the manufacture of oil-cloth.

Mr. Potter achieved high eminence as a successful business man, but that is not the only, nor even the most prominent, cause of the attention which his death attracts; it is, after all, the high character of the man himself, which gave him a strong hold on the respect and regard of all who came in contact with him, and which causes his death to be regarded as a public calamity. His keen judgment, his liberal but discreet views on matters of public import, and, above all, his incorruptible integrity, had long been recognized by his fellow-citizens, and the various offices of honor and

trust to which he was repeatedly delegated were never sought by him but as a means for doing honest service to city or community.

Both in his business affairs and as a public man and incumbent of municipal honors, Mr. Potter was always distinguished for sound penetrative judgment, honest intent, and faithful adherence to principle. In both capacities his record is without blemish.

Mr. Potter, like so many other Philadelphia manufacturers, was of foreign birth, having come to this country in 1829, when he was ten years of age, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland. His very first experience in handicraft was in the field in which he achieved uninterrupted and eminent success, he having been apprenticed at the early age of eleven years to Mr. Isaac McCauley, at the time the principal, if he was not also the first, floor-cloth manufacturer in this country.

When barely of majority, he established himself as a manufacturer, and, being successful from the first, was able to purchase, eight years later, the works at which he was first employed, when through the misfortune of their owner, his old master, they had passed into other hands. He also acquired, by purchase, another factory, which had been erected by a former partner in business, on the latter's death some ten years ago, and now the works, which in 1871 had been consolidated and removed to their present location at Coopersville, are the most extensive of the kind in this country, covering about four acres of ground, and with a capacity for turning out annually one and a half million yards of enameled cloth and one million of floor oil-cloth, and employing a steady force of 250 hands.

In his social relations the deceased was singularly happy. An elder in the Presbyterian church, he was loved and revered, as one so upright and consistent in his daily walk should be. To those near him through family ties, he was bound by the closest bonds of affection.

His work people looked upon him as a benefactor, and his business associates as a safe and proper guide.

The following resolutions, passed at meetings that were called on the announcement of Mr. Potter's death, truthfully reflect the feelings which his loss awakened wherever he was known:

At a meeting of the employees of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., in Philadelphia, October 14th, held at the works, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**WHEREAS**, An all-wise Providence has removed from us our beloved employer, Mr. Thomas Potter, Sr., we deem it proper to give expression to our feeling of profound sorrow; therefore,

**Resolved**, That in the death of Mr. Thomas Potter, Sr., we have lost a liberal employer, a friend who has endeared himself to us by his many acts of kindness.

**Resolved**, That to the family, especially the widow of our honored employer, in this sad hour of bereavement, we tender our most sincere sympathy, and beg to assure them that his unselfish generosity will ever be gratefully remembered by us.

**Resolved**, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family.

By order of the employees of  
THOMAS POTTER, SONS & CO.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of oil-cloths, held at the rooms of the Carpet Trade

Association, New York city, Oct. 4th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

**WHEREAS**, We have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of one of our number, Mr. Thomas Potter, senior member of the firm of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., Philadelphia, who died at his residence in that city on the 30th ult.; and

**WHEREAS**, We desire to express our high appreciation of his character as a good citizen, a sterling business man, and a man of irreproachable domestic character,

**Resolved**, That we, as his business associates, deeply feel the loss sustained by his death.

**Resolved**, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathies for their irreparable loss.

**Resolved**, That the secretary be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the firm, and have them published in THE CARPET TRADE.

Signed, WM. B. KENDALL, Pres't,  
ALDEN SAMPSON & SONS,  
D. POWERS & SONS,  
BARLOW STEVENS,  
GEO. W. BLABON & Co.,  
H. FORCE & Co.,  
ATHA & HUGHES,  
WM. BRASHER & Co.

#### EDWIN DWIGHT PLIMPTON.

Mr. Edwin Dwight Plimpton, who retired many years ago from the carpet business, died on the 23d ult., in the 71st year of his age.

Mr. Plimpton first entered the carpet trade with George Hastings & Co., in Stone street, New York city, in the year 1840. Hastings & Co were large jobbers and importers of carpets and matings. Mr. Plimpton began with them as a salesman, but subsequently entered the firm, which was changed to Hastings & Plimpton. When the firm of Hastings & Weed was organized, Mr. Plimpton withdrew from active business with an ample fortune.

## PATENTS.

*Specially Compiled from Official Sources for THE CARPET TRADE.*

207,040. CARPET-SWEEPERS.—Frederick Kammerer, Somerville, Mass. Filed May 3, 1878.

207,491. APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF OIL-CLOTH.—Alexander F. Buchanan, Montrose, N. Y. Filed March 28, 1878.

**Brief**.—Apparatus consists of the usual devices for filling and rubbing the fabric and removing it from the drying compartments, and a series of chambers in which the coated fabric may be dried. By means of suitable rails the mechanical devices for filling, etc., which are mounted on wheels, may be brought in front of each of the drying chambers, as required.

207,520. CURTAIN FIXTURES.—Sam'l Hedges, Wheeling, W. Va. Filed January 16, 1878.

207,879. MANUFACTURE OF FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.—Thomas Potter, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 6, 1877.

**Brief**.—After the foundation-web is sized, filled, rubbed in, and dried, it is then coated with an impervious varnish (as linseed oil and Chinese blue), on which latter the pattern is printed, and which, when dry, is covered with copal or other clear varnish.

**Claim**.—As a new article of manufacture, a floor oil-cloth having an intermediate layer of impervious varnish between the pattern and filled web.

207,690. CURTAIN FIXTURES.—Otto Steinhöfer, Baltimore, Md. Filed July 10, 1878.

#### DESIGNS.

10,778. CARPET.—Hugh Christie, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Bigelow Carpet Company, Clinton, Mass. Application filed July 24, 1878. Term of patent 3½ years.

10,779 and 10,780. CARPET.—Charles Magee, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to the Bigelow Carpet Company, Clinton, Mass. Applications filed July 23, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,781. CARPET.—John Neil, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Bigelow Carpet Company, Clinton, Mass. Application filed July 23, 1878. Term of patent 3½ years.

10,790. CARPETING.—Eugene Petit, Paris, France, assignor to Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, Yonkers, N. Y. Application filed July 26, 1878. Term of patent 3½ years.

10,794 and 10,795. OIL CLOTHS.—Charles T. Meyer and Victor E. Meyer, Bergen N. J., assignors to Edward C. Sampson, New York, N. Y. Applications filed August 21, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,798 to 10,804, inclusive. CARPETS.—James L. Folsom, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Applications filed August 22, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,806 to 10,812, inclusive. CARPETS.—Otto Heinigke, New Utrecht, N. Y., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Applications filed August 22, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,813 to 10,818, inclusive. CARPETS.—Henry Horan, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Applications filed August 22, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,819. CARPET.—Henry Nordmann, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Application filed August 22, 1878. Term of patent 3½ years.

10,820 to 10,822, inclusive. CARPETS.—George W. Pigott, New York, N. Y., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Applications filed August 22, 1878. Term of patents 3½ years.

10,823. CARPET.—John E. Rollings, New York, N. Y., assignor to Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn. Application filed August 22, 1878. Term of patent, 3½ years.

#### Injustice in the Paris Awards.

*Editor of the Carpet Trade:*

We have been awarded a bronze medal for our carpets (exhibited at Paris)—the highest award given to tapestry carpets. We may say that the way in which fine goods worth, perhaps, 10 shillings to 20 shillings a yard have been classed with goods worth 2 shillings to 3 shillings per yard has been a matter of great surprise and anger, and, in our case, has precluded us from obtaining a higher award than a bronze medal, as our carpets had to compete with the finest Brussels, Wiltons, Axminsters, Persians, etc., and were not placed on their own merits as tapestry carpets. Had they been so we should have stood first.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. STODDARD & Co.  
Paisley, Scotland, 9 Oct., 1878.

#### Counterfeiting.

*Editor of The Carpet Trade:*

Inasmuch as misrepresentations have been made, with fraudulent intent, in which goods made by other parties, bearing our patterns, numbers and colorings, have been sold as our product, we wish to inform the trade that all goods must bear our well-known trade-mark (Monitor Carpet Mills) in order to be genuine.

Very respectfully,

DORNAN BROS. & Co.

## Analysis of Form.

BY JAMES K. COLLING, F. R. I. E. A.

## BORDERS.

Most of the forms which are used in diapers are also applicable to geometrical ornamentation in mouldings, string-courses, enriched bands, and other similar positions—more conveniently classed under the general head of borders. For this purpose diapers may usually be read two ways—horizontally and diagonally, cutting the diaper in slips at such parts as may best suit the purposes intended. One of the most universal and at the same time one of the most primitive forms to be found used as a border in decoration, is the zig-zag. Its use is much older than the triangular diaper, of which it may be said to form a part. It is to be found as given by the woodcut Fig. 19, in Assyrian, Roman, Moorish and Venetian architecture; as shown by Fig. 20, in the Egyptian; and it is to be seen under different modes of treatment in, probably, every known style of architecture. Figs. 21, 22, 23, are Etruscan zig-zags, the first also forming a portion of the common embroidery pattern, already given in the diapers; Fig. 24, Spanish; Fig. 25, Italian, with reversed curves, being a horizontal portion of the lines of the Mediæval net tracery; Figs. 26, 27, 28, Gothic, the last figure having curved lines substituted for straight.

Plate 8 contains other examples of triangularly-arranged borders of the zig-zag type in several styles. No. 1, alternate leaf-buds dovetailing into each other in flat Mediæval work. No. 2, a similar arrangement curved and trefoiled. Nos. 3, 5, 6, 15, Byzantine flat foliage arranged in zig-zag. No. 4, Indian. No. 7, Chinese. No. 8, Etruscan. Nos. 9, 10, 11, small incised angular ornaments. No. 12, from ivory carving, twelfth century. Nos. 13, 14, Gothic inlay. No. 16, Byzantine, buds arranged upon diamond form or double triangle. No. 17, foliage, with one side of equilateral triangle curved. No. 18, ditto, with two sides curved. No. 19, Japanese arrangement upon the same form as the last. No. 20, Indian border, with triangular flowers.

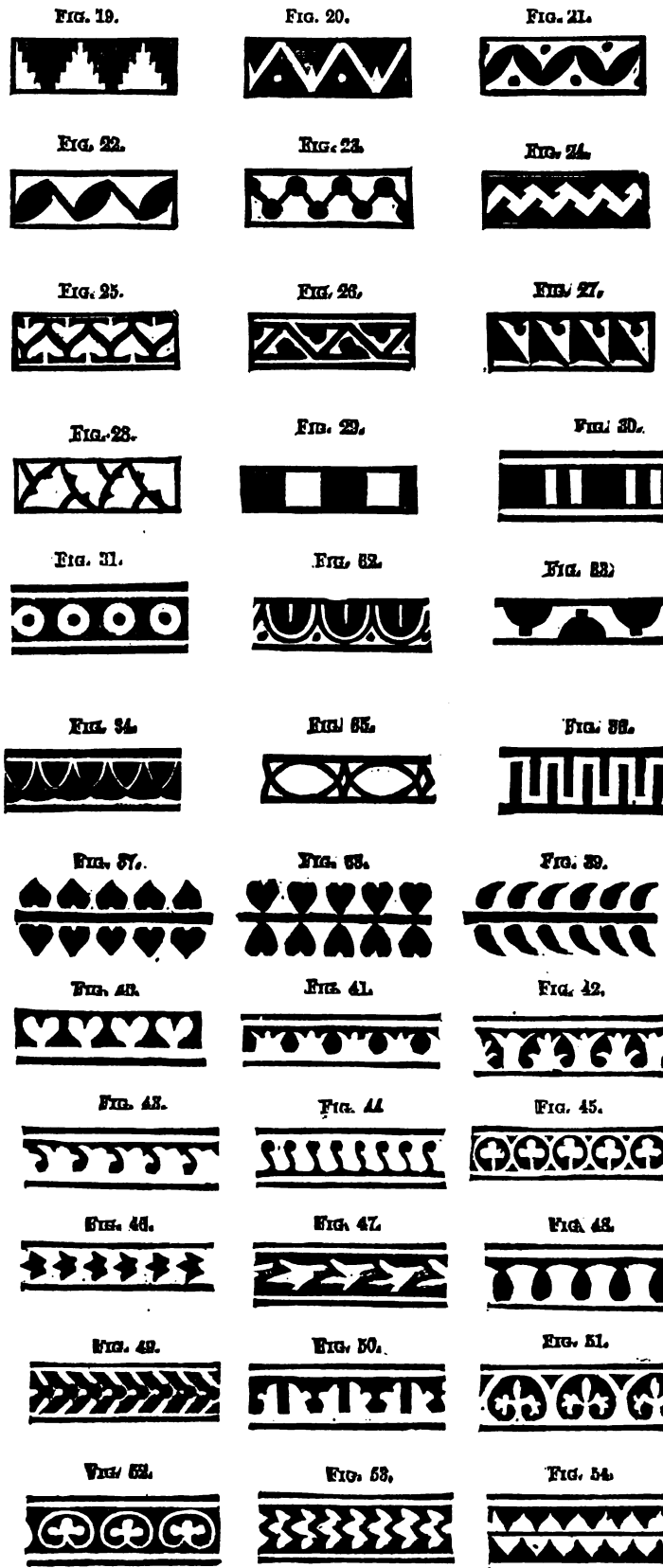
Taking the square as a starting point for continuous ornamentation in borders, mouldings, and the like, in the same manner as with the triangle in the last plate, the first most simple treatment, is to alternate the squares by means of color or light and shade, as in the Egyptian, the Assyrian, and also in the Norman billet moulding, see woodcut, fig. 29. Again, the simple squares may be divided vertically, as in the Egyptian, fig. 30; or circles substituted for squares, also Egyptian, fig. 31. The two last, if mixed to-

gether, give the form of the "bead and button" of the Classic. Semi-circle in place of the squares, as fig. 32, Etruscan, indicate the type of the Classic "egg and tongue." Alternately reversed semi-circles, fig. 33, give another form

Upon these simple square and rectangular divisions are arranged a multitude of other forms of borders, more or less complicated, particularly in the Classic styles of architecture. There is often a considerable resemblance

between some Egyptian ornamentation and early Norman work; and it is remarkable, how often again many of the same forms appear in Indian, Chinese and Japanese ornamentation. The similarity in the Norman is, no doubt, gained from the classic origin of the early Mediæval and Byzantine styles of architecture. The Indian and Chinese would, however, point to a much earlier origin; probably to a primitive style of architecture which may have become entirely lost—earlier even than the Egyptian—the seeds of which may have been disseminated to many distant parts of the world, as early, perhaps, as the destruction of the Tower of Babel. The researches into the history of early languages "prove that there is a relationship between the language of the Greeks and the ancient Hindus; that before the Hindus migrated to the southern peninsula of Asia, and before the Greeks and Germans had trodden the soil of Europe, the common ancestors of these three races spoke one and the same language." "That long before the earliest documents of Sanskrit, which go back to 1500 B. C., long before Homer, long before the first appearance of Latin, Celtic, German and Slavonic speech, there must have been an earlier and more primitive language, the fountain head of all." If this was the case in language, it was probably the same in architecture; and that, therefore, the Egyptian, the Assyrian and the Greek, as well as the Chinese, the Japanese and the Indian, may all have proceeded from one and the same, but a still more ancient and primitive style, which has become lost to us. However this may be, it will be at once seen, from the examples which are given from the decoration of various countries, that there is frequently a singular similarity, but whether this arises from accident or from some common fountain head is not easy to determine.

In plate 4 are other examples for borders, founded upon square or rectangular divisions, repeated or added one to another. No. 1 consists of simple buds arranged in squares; No. 2, semi-circles and trefoil buds, from stained glass; No. 3, Gothic, trefoil leaves in squares; No. 4, square flowers, as found in the Egyptian, and an ivory carving of the tenth century; No. 5, Chinese; No. 6, Byzantine; No. 9, Egyptian; No. 10, Indian; No. 11, late Gothic, and No. 19, Norman, all of which have, to a great extent, a similarity to each other, being a succession of leaves or



of simple Etruscan ornamentation. Interlacing semi-circles, fig. 34, Egyptian. Reversed semi-circles, fig. 35, Gothic. Alternation of vertical black lines, fig. 36, as frequently found in Egyptian, Chinese, and Etruscan, and probably was the origin of the Classic fret.



buds in a growing position. Nos. 7, 8, Indian carving, the lines of which are again common in Gothic; No. 12, Indian inlay; No. 13, early stained glass; No. 14, early Gothic, engraved metal work; Nos. 15, 16, Egyptian; No. 17, Japanese, alternate leaves arranged on right angles; No. 18, Norman, rectangular border carved on priest's robe; No. 20, Assyrian border, squares alternated with circular rosettes; No. 21, Italian semi-circular flowers on the "egg and tongue" type; as are also Nos. 22, 24, Etruscan, and No. 23, Mediaeval Italian.

Woodcuts, Figs. 37, 38, 39, are from Etruscan vases. Figs. 40 to 54 are various small Byzantine and Gothic examples from various sources for inlay or simple flat carving.

[CONTINUED.]

An enterprising young man in Iowa helped his present wife, while courting her, to cut rags enough to make sixty yards of carpet to start house-keeping on.

Items of interest—The entries in one's bank-book.

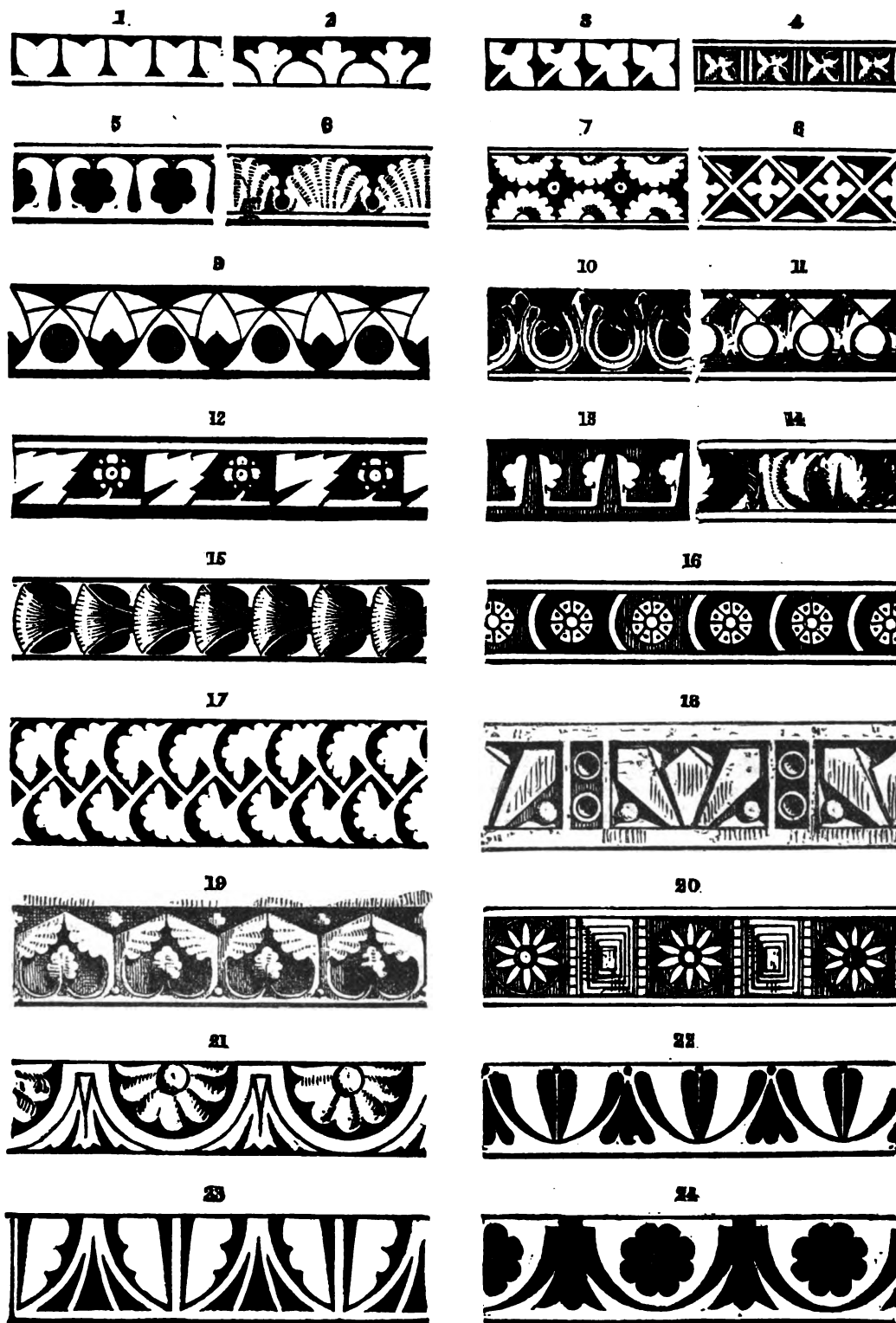
"Give the devil his due" is all very well for a proverb, but there are lots of men around who would not be here if the settlement was required at once.

### High-Cost Weaving.

The annual budget of the manufactory of Beauvais, France, is at the present moment about 108,000 francs. Of this sum 12,000 francs

absorbed in a single model, as the artist who executes it is often obliged to devote several months to his task. The manufactory comprises about forty-five workmen, who are euphemistically called artists. The apprentice-

ship lasts four years, during which the apprentices are taught to work all kinds of elementary subjects. Samples of their juvenile handicraft, showing the progress made from year to year, are exhibited in the left angle of the Beauvais portico. In the fourth year the apprentices who are considered competent receive 16*l.*; they begin work the fifth year at 20*l.* per annum. The oldest and most skilful workman does not earn more than 80*l.* a year; the average earnings of the men are 60*l.* a year, and even that small sum can only be attained after from 15 to 20 years of service. Gazing on the splendid productions of their skill and patience to be seen at the Exhibition, it really seems hard that they should be forced to



ANALYSIS OF FORM.—BORDERS, RECTANGULAR.

are set apart for the salary of the manager and his assistants, 76,000 for the wages of the workmen, 8,000 francs for the purchase of raw materials, 4,500 francs for model designs, and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses. Sometimes nearly the whole of the 4,500 francs is

vegetate on such starving wages. The inferiority of the salary naturally turns away from the manufactory many an intelligent pupil, who finds more remuneration for his talents in other fields. On an average a workman does not make much more than a yard of tapestry

per annum, save in cases where the subjects are exceptionally easy. Taking everything into consideration, the cost of a square yard of Beauvais tapestry amounts to about ninety pounds sterling. The specimens exhibited on the Champ de Mars are valued at a much higher figure. Most of the pieces here displayed are small in size. They depict various subjects—such as groups of fruits and flowers, hunting sketches, scenes of animal life, etc. Beauvais' chief forte is flowers and still life, and the samples of them shown in the grand vestibule are worthy of the highest praise both from an artistic and industrial point of view. The piece which occupies the place of honor in the collection is a panel representing a dog, a hare, partridge, and gun; the subject is after Desportes. It measures about a yard and three quarters by a yard and a half, and cost no less than 400*l*. Just beneath is a very fine vase, after Baptiste Monnoyer, the working

of which cost 120*l*. To the left is a small scene from "Don Quixote," intended for a sofa; it is most exquisitely worked, and is not spoiled by the excessive brightness of the colors which disfigures some of the Beauvais tapestries. passing to the other side of this portico we

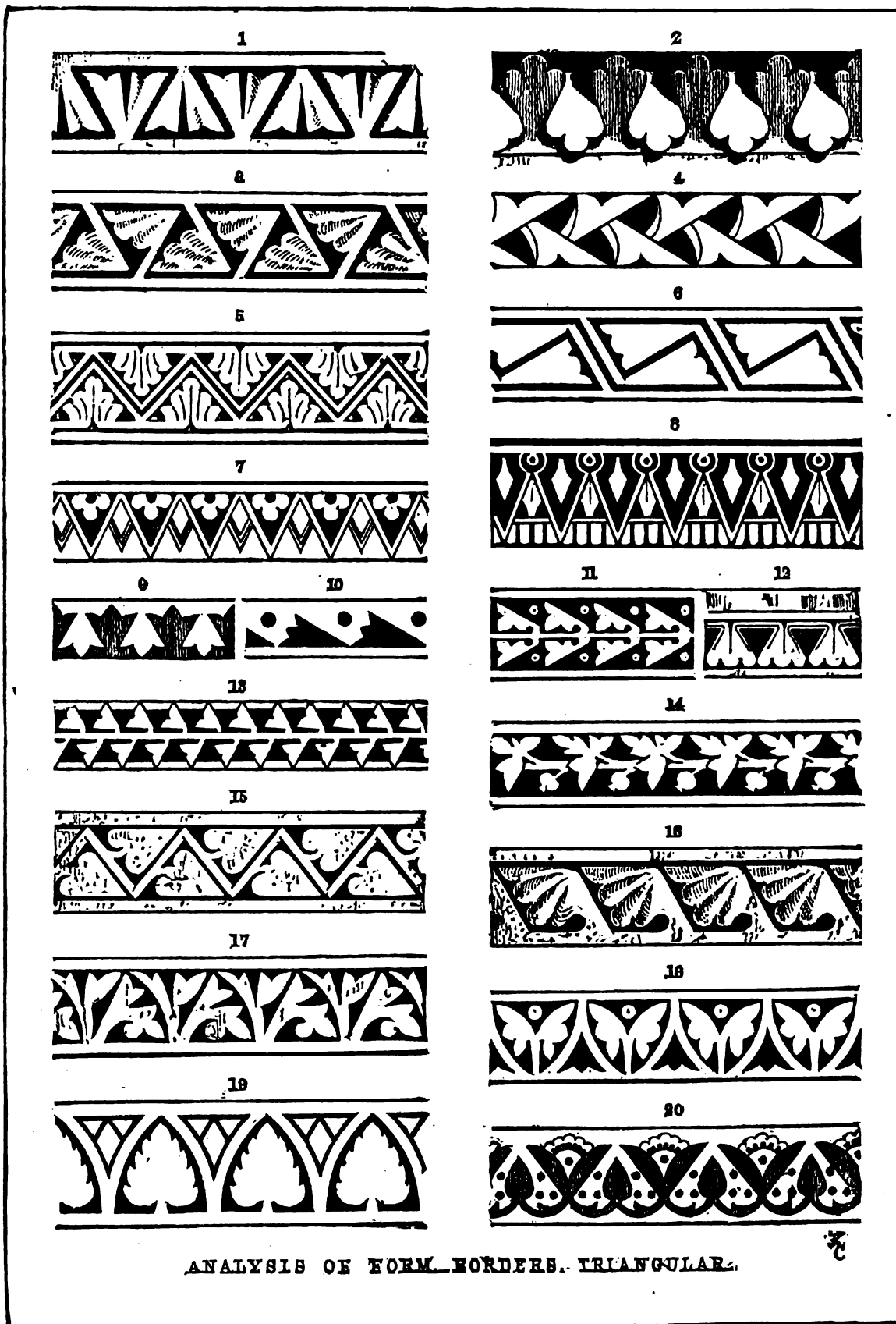
come across another fine panel of flowers and fruits, measuring three yards and a half by one yard and three-quarters. For harmony of tone and delicacy of design this tapestry is particularly remarkable, and attracts a constant

of which Beauvais is no mean rival, it would be gilding refined gold to attempt to praise it. It must be seen to be appreciated. More marvellous productions of the kind were never met with. The tapestries approach so near to painting that it is

difficult at a distance to distinguish the difference, and many a peasant has taken them for the work of the brush instead of the needle. As I mentioned above, three porticoes of the pavilion are consecrated to the products of the world-famed institution in the Quartier Mouffetard, to which most visitors to Paris have made a pilgrimage. There are two magnificent carpets, destined for the Chateau of Fontainebleau, which are worth almost their weight in gold, but the artistic eye will find better food to feed on in the side nooks of the porticoes. Wonderful in execution is the "Virgin and Child," after Sassoferrato; it is superior to many paintings of the same subject which are sold daily as masterpieces.

Almost as fine is the "St. Jerome," after Corregio, close by, and a portrait after Fragonard is so life-like that the great painter himself would doubt it being tapestry.

Another exquisite piece of workmanship is the "Penelope," after Maillart; it approaches



ANALYSIS OF FORM. BORDERS. TRIANGULAR.

crowd of admirers. Some of the pieces bear the names of the men who worked them. On the whole, the exhibits of the Beauvais manufactory are well worthy of the distinguished site allotted to them.

As regards the Gobelin display, by the side

the original painting with marvellous fidelity. Of a less pleasing but more imposing character are the two immense tapestries representing "La Terre" and "L'Eau," after Le Brun; the grouping of the colors here is accomplished with the most artistic skill. Perhaps the least commendable of the Gobelin products are the four figure pieces representing fruit, wine, pastry and ices, which, after the Exhibition, are to decorate the buffet of the opera; the colors are coarse and gaudy, and nature is outraged in them. They strike the eye most unpleasantly by the side of the really artistic feats of workmanship which the same manufactory exhibit here. Maybe they will look better over the refreshment bar of M. Garnier's temple of music on the Boulevards, but they mar the Gobelin show in the grand vestibule on the Champ de Mars. Apart from this little drawback, the collection of French tapestry is a triumph of which Beauvais and Gobelin may justly feel proud, and all who enter the Exhibition should not leave it without paying it a visit.



We daily await the announcement that some American carpet maker has commenced the manufacture of Turkey rugs.

Remember that *no man knows it all!* business is a "free-to-all" race. Energy and push are not patented, and it is only after the coming man has passed you on the road that you realize the speed of his team.

It is now claimed that the United States produce more carpets than any other country in the world. In 1875 the value of the product was \$32,376,000. In 1872 our importations of carpeting amounted to nearly \$6,000,000; in 1877 they were only \$675,000.

Before a man deliberately makes up his mind to be a rascal he should examine himself closely to ascertain if he ain't better constituted for a phool.

At Moscow, a traveller, enchanted by the beauty of some tapestries, which the dealer asserts are from the ancestral home of the Vy-purchimoffsky family, having been embroidered by a princess of that house in the seventeenth century, and never having left the chateau, s'help'm, till last week, asks their price.

"Twenty thousand francs, Your Excellency."

"Twenty thousand francs! Why, I can get precisely the same articles in Paris for 15,000."

"I know you can, but you add on the freight from Paris here and the duties, and you'll see we can't sell 'em for a centime less than 20,000."

In a square yard of a fine Persian carpet the number of stitches counted and known to be contained therein have amounted to over 200,000. A single carpet measuring, say, twenty square yards will therefore contain upwards of three million stitches. It is difficult to

imagine a greater amount of skill, labor and patience than is required in producing pieces of large dimensions.

Scientists say that moths can hear, but cannot smell. Don't doubt it; probably some of 'em heard we were foolish enough to buy a sixty-dollar overcoat, last Winter, for when it was brought out this season it was not worth a scent.

In the month of September, 1878, 1,962 yards of Ingrain carpet were made in the Berks county (Pa.) prison. The value of the product was \$715.

An elderly lady, of the Mrs. Partington stripe, called upon a man who restores carpets and asked him to restore one stolen from her residence while she was away in the country last Summer.

The importance of flax culture is seen in the fact that in 1876, the world over, there were three million acres in flax, which were distributed as follows: America had 68,806 acres; Austria, 290,416; Belgium, 154,324; France, 174,817; Ireland, 184,815; Prussia, 371,800; Russia, 1,714,000.

The death of Mr. Thomas Potter, manufacturer of enameled and floor oil-cloths, of Philadelphia, calls to mind the early efforts that were made to establish this branch of manufacture on this side of the ocean.

A history of the development of the business would necessarily include a great part of the life story of the deceased, who was connected with it from the time of his childhood to the close of his life.

Aside from certain primitive efforts, on a limited scale, of producing painted cloths for floor coverings, which we hear of in various family histories even in the early colonial times, there was probably no serious attempt made to establish the manufacture, on a large commercial scale, before 1816, when Mr. Isaac McCauley, an energetic and enterprising business man, commenced it in quite a large way at Philadelphia. He imported looms from England for weaving the wide canvas, and also brought over skilled workmen who were acquainted with the various details of manufacturing a first-class article of floor oil-cloth.

The establishment was located on a property formerly in possession of Mr. Andrew Hamilton as a country seat, occupying land at what is now Spring Garden street, Pennsylvania avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The old Hamilton mansion on the grounds was made to serve the purpose of a factory, and other large buildings were erected on the grounds.

Mr. McCauley was a successful merchant of his own goods; he had stores both in Philadelphia and New Orleans. Eventually he entered upon the manufacture of carpets also, importing both machinery and workmen from Kildermister. It is asserted that the first Brussels carpet that was ever produced in this country was woven in this same old Hamilton mansion.

Mr. McCauley, after a career of success and growth, met with financial disaster during the crash of 1847, and the business he had built up passed into other hands.

Mr. Thomas Potter, who had entered the

employ of Mr. McCauley as an apprentice lad seventeen years before, had meanwhile set up a business of his own, and was enabled to purchase the Hamilton property with its oil-cloth factories, so that the establishment of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co. is in the direct line of succession to at least one main branch of the original and initiative successful endeavor in this business in America.

Another branch, for which, by many, the palm of priority is claimed, had its seat in that New York suburb now covered by the city of Brooklyn. As early as 1801, a Mr. John Harmer did there produce some painted cloths for sale, which he prepared in the garret of his house; and though it was scarcely any more systematically done than the home-made and primitive housewifely pieces of handiwork in vogue at many an old-time homestead, it grew, in time, to be a regular business, and the fact is that the present extensive and unrivaled floor-cloth works of the Messrs. Brasher & Co., in Brooklyn, are in direct succession, through various proprietorship, to the original John Harmer's garret shop.

The question of who the first manufacturer was, is difficult to decide. Harmer, no doubt, was first in the field; but opinions vary as to whether his business, in its earlier stages, should take rank as a factory, and whether McCauley's more extensive establishment was not the first one in the country deserving the name.

The gentleman who attracted attention in a Jersey City church last week, by crying out, "Holy Moses," had no intention of disturbing the congregation. He had been tacking down carpets on the day before, and just as he sat down in his pew he suddenly remembered that he had a few loose tacks in his coat-skirt pocket. We make this explanation in justice to his family, who are highly respectable.

A correspondent of the *Trade Bureau* has visited Thompsonville recently, and gives to that excellent journal his impressions of the Hartford Carpet Company's great manufacturing establishment in a very pleasant letter. After describing the beautiful location of the village in the valley, by the side of the little stream which tumbles itself there into the bosom of the river, he goes on to say, that this stream, which furnished the power for the carpet factory of the original Mr. Thompson, now barely suffices for the cleansing and washing of the wool which is daily worked up into carpets there.

The rapid and effective work of the pickers and carding machinery, the deft manipulation of the huge spinning mules, and above all, the almost magic picture-painting of the cunning power-loom—as they always do an untechnical beholder—impressed our correspondent as very wonderful. He aptly compares the card stampers' work to the reading off and performing on the parlor organ of a sheet of music, the simile being further carried out by the fact that a young lady was the "performer" on the machine.

There are, indeed, few other manufacturing operations so intensely attractive and interesting to the generality of people as those connected with the carpet manufacture, and at the Hartford mills they may be witnessed in their utmost variety and perfection. All the mate-

rial is brought on the grounds in the raw state, and leaves not the premises again except in the form of the perfect and finished goods ready to be laid on the floor.

Matters of general interest in the letter, are the statements that of the 8,500 inhabitants of Thompsonville, 1,500 are actually at work in the Hartford Company's mills—in fact, the factory, with its appendages, forms the village; that there are over 800 looms and about 14,000 spindles at work; that there are 10,000 pounds of woolen thread spun each day; and the finished daily product of the looms averages 6,200 yards of Ingrain, and 2,200 yards of Brussels.

A young man, hired as a clerk, was told by his employer that all the clerks slept at the house, and that it was closed punctually at ten every night. "Oh! don't apologize," said the youth; "I don't care what time it closes, if it's only opened early enough in the morning."

The first carpets made in England were manufactured at Mortlake, Surrey, during the reign of James I, that monarch contributing £2,676, or nearly \$14,000, towards the undertaking. During the eighteenth century the trade received a great impetus, and in 1751 the London Society of Arts awarded a prize to Mr. Moore for the best specimen of an imitation Turkey carpet. This kind was afterwards largely produced at Axminster, in Devon.

"This country," remarked a traveller in Northwestern Iowa, "settles up very rapidly." "Ya-as," replied the native, nervously watching the movements of a constable dodging along the other side of the field, "country settles up a darned sight faster than the people do." And before the traveller could ask him to explain, he was making a mile a minute across the trackless prairie with the constable a bad second.

They have a curious way of deciding lawsuits in Slam. Both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying longest wins the suit. In this country both parties get into hot water, but the result is the same.

We read, with considerable interest, the proceedings in a case brought in a Kidderminster court for the recovery of the amount—thirty pounds sterling—which had been paid by the plaintiff, a Mr. Mullett, to the defendant, named Stringer, head dyer in the carpet mill of Messrs. Fawcett & Watson, Kidderminster, as a compensation for teaching the art of dyeing to Major Mullett, the plaintiff's son, who was indentured for four years to the defendant, Stringer.

The suit was brought on the claim that the defendant had failed to give his apprentice proper instruction, as required by the terms of the articles of indenture.

As the testimony pro and con proceeded, all went well for the plaintiff's side, his witnesses testifying to the defendant's non-fulfillment of his obligation to teach his apprentice the art, and also to the apprentice's lack of knowledge of the same when his term of apprenticeship was completed.

But during the cross-examination of the youth, Major Mullett himself, the latter stated that his term with defendant Stringer having expired, he had afterward learned much more

rapidly from another master dyer, with whom he worked, and whom he found to be a much better dyer than Stringer, making better colors at less cost.

This statement of the young artizan, the Judge ruled, effectually refuted all the previous testimony of incompetency. If the young man considered himself capable of passing judgment as to the merits of the rival dyers' methods, he must admit himself to have received as much instruction in the art as the defendant could be required to give. Judgment was pronounced in favor of defendant.

It is a matter of great surprise to the manufacturers of Brussels carpets in Kidderminster, England, that the Autumn trade is so very late in coming this year. There ought to be a large quantity of orders in now, and every firm should be very busy; but, on the contrary, very few are fully engaged, and some of the larger houses really find things extremely bad. The falling off in the tapestry trade has been most marked, and with heavy stocks and ruinously low prices, difficulties increase. The failure of the Glasgow City Bank has affected the orders from Scotland, and has stopped some of the Kidderminster travelers from going there just yet. If, as some predict, the Autumn trade is to be good, there are at present no signs of it, but, on the contrary, business is for the season at a much lower ebb than usual, and people begin to ask what is to be the end of this state of things. For four years the trade has been steadily growing worse, and profits less and less, and if this goes on much longer a good deal of distress must ensue. The manufacturers have not placed large Autumn contracts, for they are of necessity waiting for their Autumn orders, which do not come; and where several pieces were ordered a few seasons since, some of the orders now coming in are only for a few yards—a deplorable state of things, the end of which is earnestly looked for, the strain upon all concerned being now very severe.—*Furniture Gazette*.

The prizes awarded to English carpet exhibitors at Paris, are as follows: Grand prize, Jackson & Graham, London; gold medal, John Brinton & Co., Kidderminster; silver medals, Lapworth Brothers, London; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., London; Michael Nairn & Co., Kirkcaldy, Scotland; James Shoolbred & Co., London; Woodward, Grosvenor & Co., Kidderminster; bronze medals, Corticine Floor Covering Co., London; George Holme, Bradford; A. F. Stoddard & Co., Paisley, Scotland; Treloar & Sons, London.



Mr. W. W. Law, of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, sailed for Europe on the *Britannic*, October 19th.

Mr. William Beattie, of Messrs. Robt. Beattie & Sons, was a passenger on the *Bothnia* for England, October 2d.

This Microphone business of Mr. John L. Crossley, of the firm of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, of which we made mention

in our last issue, is attracting the attention of the scientific world. The latest achievement of this wonderful instrument is reported in the English papers, as follows: "Mr. Crossley, of Halifax, in England, has succeeded in hearing the tramping of a fly from a distance twice as great as that between Bradford and Halifax—that is, over some twenty miles of telegraph wire."

Mr. Alexander Smith, of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., has received the Republican nomination for Congress from his district.

John Mullins, of installment carpet fame, is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Jersey City.

Mr. Frederick B. Wentworth has sold out his interest in the American Carpet Lining Company to Mr. W. H. Pray, formerly of the firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Mr. Pray has been elected manager and a director of the company. He is a gentleman well known to the trade, and very popular.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

*Advertisements in this column will be inserted at the rate of five cents a word.*

**Wanted.**—A first-class man to take charge of the retail carpet department of a large house in this city. Must be a man of good executive ability, and in every way qualified. Address P. O. Box 1957, N. Y., stating qualifications, age, and salary required, with real name and references.

**For Sale.**—The executors of the estate of R. Burge, lately deceased, offer for sale the entire stock and stand of the firm of R. Burge & Co., Louisville, Ky. It is the oldest and best stand in the State.

Address R. BURGE & Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

**A First-Class Carpet Salesman** is open for a situation. First-class references from good houses; have been in the trade twenty years in New York; salary to suit the times. Address,  
Office of THE CARPET TRADE, to C. T. M.

**An Experienced Retail Carpet Salesman** who has been with a leading New York City house for the past seven years, wishes a situation, January 1st next, where honest, hard work will be appreciated. Expectations as to salary moderate. Address

VICTOR,  
Care of THE CARPET TRADE.

### Carpet Trade Directory.

#### Carpeting.

Ammidown, Lane & Co., 87 and 89 Leonard street, N. Y.  
Bailey, Theodore W., 865 and 867 Canal street, N. Y.  
Beattie, Robert & Sons, 353 & 355 Canal street, N. Y.  
Bigelow Carpet Company, 100 and 102 Worth street, N. Y.  
Boyd, White & Co., 716 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bromley Brothers, York street, below Front, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bromley, John & Sons, York street, below Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Crompton Carpet Company, 106 Worth street, N. Y.  
Hemphill, Hamlin & Co., 343 and 344 Broadway, N. Y.  
Dobson, John & James, 809 and 811 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.  
Dolphin Manufacturing Co., 65 Duane street, N. Y.  
Falconer & Carroll, 479 Broome street, N. Y.

Hartford Carpet Company, 114 & 116 Worth street, N. Y.  
 Higgins, E. S. & Co., 84 and 86 White street, N. Y.  
 Judge & Bro. Wm., Columbia, below Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Leedom, Thomas L. & Co., 635 Market street, Phila., Pa.  
 Lowell Manufacturing Company, 115 and 117 Worth street, N. Y., and 178 Devonshire street, Boston.  
 McCallum, Crease & Sloan, 1012 and 1041 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Pray, Sons & Co., John H., Boston.  
 Pollock, James & Son, 625 East Dauphin street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Ross & Getty, 913, 915 and 917 East Huntingdon street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Roxbury Carpet Co., 7½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
 Shaw, W. I. & Co., 386 Broadway, cor. Worth st., N. Y.  
 Sloane, W. & J., 655 Broadway, N. Y.  
 Smith, John, 2,358 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Tapling & Co., Thomas, Gresham Street, West, London, England.  
 Wild & Co., Joseph, 90 and 92 Thomas street, N. Y.  
 Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., 64 and 66 White street, N. Y.  
 Winn & Weaver, 39 and 41 West Broadway, N. Y.

**Oil-Cloths.**  
 Atha & Hughes, 111 Duane st., N. Y.  
 Bailey, C. M., 148 Duane street, N. Y.  
 Brasher, William M. & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Blabon, Geo. W. & Co., 124 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Folsom & Sons, A., 177 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Hoyt & Co., John W., 147 Duane St., N. Y.  
 Peters' Manufacturing Co., 124 Church st., N. Y.  
 Pomeroy & Son, Theo., Utica., N. Y.  
 Potter, Thomas, Son & Co., 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Powers, D. & Sons, 131 & 133 Duane st., N. Y.  
 Sampson & Sons, Alden, 58 and 60 Reade street, N. Y.  
 Stevens, Barlow, 139 Duane street, and 17, 19 & 21 Thomas street, N. Y.

**Carpet Linings.**  
 American Carpet Lining Co., 98 Thomas St., N. Y.  
 Childs, Wm. H. H., 73 Maiden Lane, N. Y.  
 Hewitt & Bro., C. B., 48 Beekman st., N. Y.

**Upholstery Goods.**  
 Fischer & Rittershaus, 113 Worth St., N. Y.  
 Hunninghaus, F. L., 89 Thomas st., N. Y.  
 Ridgely & Co., 79 and 81 Worth St., N. Y.

**Mats and Matting.**  
 Hutchinson, J. & H., 504 North Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.  
 Van Deventer & Horne, 149 Duane st., N. Y.  
 Wild, Joseph & Co., 90 and 92 Thomas street, N. Y.

**Self-Acting Shade Roller.**  
 Campbell, Wm., 87 Centre St., N. Y.

**Stair Rods.**  
 American Stair Rod Company, Krickl, Gould & Co., successors, 89 Thomas street, N. Y.  
 Gould's Sons, M., 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.  
 Mersereau, W. T. & J., 321 Broadway, N. Y.

**Yarns.**  
 Elmslie, James, 137 Duane street, N. Y.

**Auction.**  
 Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., corner Broome and Greene streets, N. Y.  
 Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., 64 and 66 White street, N. Y.

**Ottomans and Hassocks.**  
 American Ottoman and Hassock Co., 110 Leonard St., N. Y.

**Tacks.**  
 Waterman, L. C. & Co., 181 Canal st., N. Y.

**Thread.**  
 Smith & Co., Wm. Henry, 59 Leonard st., N. Y.

## WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

## CARPETINGS.

## Alexander Smith &amp; Sons' Carpet Co.

W. & J. SLOANE, Agents, 649, 651 and 655 Broadway, N. Y. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Axminsters, double breadth	\$3 50
“ single breadth	3 00 to 3 25
“ B quality	2 50
“ C	2 00
Tapestry	90
Palisade Tapestry	80
B Tapestry	75
Tapestry Ingrain	90
Extra Super	85

## Bigelow Carpet Company.

WM. B. KENDALL, Agent, 100, 102 Worth Street, N. Y. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Brussels, 5-frame, 4	\$1 85
“ 4-frame, “	1 75
“ 3-frame, “	1 65
Wilton, 6-frame, “	3 30
“ 5-frame, “	3 00
“ 4-frame, “	2 85
“ 3-frame, “	2 70
Wilton Rugs, 7-8x2 yards	8 25
“ 3-4x1½ “	6 25
Wilton Mats, 1 2x1 yard, 6-frame	2 40
“ 1-2x1 “ 5 “	2 25
Brussels Rugs, 7-8x2 yards	4 75
“ 3-4x1½ “	3 80
Brussels Mats, 1-2x1 yards, 6-frame	1 55
“ 1-2x1 “ 5-frame	1 45

## Bromley Brothers.

York street, below Front, Philadelphia, Pa. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Extra Supers, per yard	\$ 85
Imperial Damask, A quality, Wool Filling, per square yard	
Imperial Damask, A quality, Flax Filling, per square yard	
Imperial Damask, B quality Flax Filling, per square yard	
Three-ply Damask	
3 and 9 inch Borders 5 cts. per running yard over the proportion.	

## Crompton Carpet Company.

L. L. FROST, Agent, 106 Worth street, N. Y. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Brussels, 5 frame, 3-4	\$1 85
4 do.	1 75
3 do.	1 65
Wilton, 6 frame, 3-4	3 30
5 do.	3 00
4 do.	2 85
3 do.	2 70
Wilton Rugs, 7-8x2 yards	8 25
Brussels Rugs, do.	5 00
do. Mats, 1-2x1 yard	1 45 and 1 55

## E. S. Higgins &amp; Company.

84 and 86 White street, N. Y. Terms—Four months; 4 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Tap. Velvet	\$2 00
“ Brussels	85
Second Quality	80
Double Cross Tapestry	75
Body Brussels, 5-frame	1 40
“ 4-frame	1 30
“ 3-frame	1 20
Imperial 3-ply	\$ 95 to 1 05
Extra Super, Ingrain	80 to 85

## Hartford Carpet Company.

REUNE MARTIN, Agent, 114 & 116 Worth st., N. Y. Terms—60 days; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Extra 3-ply	\$1 12½
Imperial 3 ply	1 05
Extra Supers	85
Superfines	77½
Body Brussels, 5-frame	1 80
“ 4 “	1 70
“ 3 “	1 60

## John Bromley &amp; Sons.

York street, below Front, Philadelphia, Pa. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Extra Super Ingrain Carpeting, Worsted Chain, per yard	\$ 85
Fine Tapestry Dam. Ven., Wool Filling per square yard	
Fine Tapestry Dam. Ven., Flax Filling, per square yard	
Damask Venetian, Wool Filling, per square yard	
Damask Venetian, Flax Filling per square yard	
Border, 5 cents per yard over proportion.	

## Lowell Carpet Company.

GEO. C. RICHARDSON & Co., Agents, 117 Worth street, N. Y., and 178 Devonshire st., Boston. Terms—two months, 2 per cent. off for cash in 10 days.

Extra 3 ply	\$1 05
Extra Sup. Ingrain	85
Super-Medium	77½
Body-Brussels, 5-frame	1 85
“ 4 “	1 75
“ 3 “	1 65

## McCallum, Crease &amp; Sloan.

1012 and 1014 Chestnut street, Philadelphia Pa. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Extra Superfine	\$ 85
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## Roxbury Carpet Company.

Office, 7½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Tapestries \$0 90

## Stephen Sanford.

W. I. SHAW & Co., Agents, 386 Broadway, N. Y. Terms—60 days net; 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

Extra Tapestry Brussels	\$ 90
Eagle “	85
H. Rugs	2 65
Tap. Mats	80
Three-Plys	1 05
Ex. Super	85
Tap. Ingrains	80

## OIL CLOTHS.

## Wm. M. Brasher &amp; Company.

Eighteenth street and Eighth ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

18 & 24 feet, Extra Heavy	\$0 90
18 feet, Heavy	75
15 “	70
12 “	65

## Lignum Floor-Cloth:

6 to 24 feet wide, printed	\$0 95 sq. yd.
“ “ plain	90 “ “
Borders	95 “ “
Ninety days' note, or 8 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.	

## D. Powers &amp; Sons.

JOHN LAPSLEY, Agent, 181 and 183 Duane street, N. Y. Terms—3 month's note.

Sheets, 19 feet Extra	\$0 90
“ 18 “ Heavy	80
“ 15 “	70
“ 12 “	65
“ 15 “ Medium	65
“ 12 “	60
“ 24 “ Fish	90c. to \$1.10 Gold
Widths, Extra 8-4 to 10-4	60
“ Heavy from 4-4 to 12-4	50
Mats, Extra, 2-4x2-4—3-4x4-4—3-4x5-4	75
Rugs, from 4-4x4-4 to 10-4x12-4	60
Stair	35

## Barlow Stevens.

Extra Heavy, 18 and 24 feet	\$0 90
Heavy, 18 feet	75
Medium, 18 feet	65
15 feet	50 to 65
12 feet	50 to 65
Widths, Extra Heavy, 4-4 to 12-4	52½
Heavy, 4-4 to 8-4	45
No. 1, 4-4 to 10-4	35 to 40
3-4 Stair	30 to 35
5-8 “	20 to 25
2-4 “	15 to 20



## Joseph Wild &amp; Company.

## LINOLEUM.

Printed Body Cloth, per square yard...	\$ 95
Plain Body Cloth, per square yard.....	85
Plain Body Cloth, extra thick.....	1 15
Borders, per square yard.....	95

## COCOA MATTING.

No. 2.....	85 cents per sq yd.
" 1.....	42 1/2
Medium.....	45
Super.....	50
Imperial.....	60
Extra Imperial.....	65
Superfine.....	72 1/2
Super Fancy.....	50
Ex. ".....	55
Best ".....	65
Super Bordered.....	50
Best ".....	65
India Fancy.....	55
Diamond A.....	60
" J. D.....	60
J. D.....	55
A.....	50

## COCOA MATS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thin Brush, per dozen....	25x14 \$6.00	27x16 \$8.00	29x18 \$10.00	33x20 \$12.00	36x22 \$15.00	39x24 \$18.00	42x26 \$21.00	45x28 \$24.00
Medium Brush, per dozen....	.....	11.00	14.00	17.00	21.00	25.00	28.00	32.00
Extra Brush, per dozen....	.....	14.00	18.00	22.00	27.00	32.00	36.00	42.00
Best Fibre, per dozen....	.....	14.50	18.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00
" " Grooved.....	.....	15.50	19.50	25.00	31.00	37.00	43.00	49.00
" " Union.....	.....	17.00	22.00	28.00	34.00	40.00	46.00	52.00
" " Lettered.....	.....	18.00	23.00	29.00	35.00	41.00	47.00	53.00
Chain.....	7.00	9.00	11.00	14.00	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00
Common Colr.....	.....	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00

Special sizes: Extra Brush, 45 cents a square foot; Best Fibre, 50 cents; Medium Brush, 35 cents; Chain, 25 cents.

## SHEEP-SKIN MATS.

## Choicest Selected Long Wool.

Domestic sizes	Double Door.							
	Size about		3	4	5	6	8	10
	Price		\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50
English Sizes	Size about		3x	4x	5x	6x	8x	10x
	Price		\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50

# Dolphin Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

## HEMP CARPETS,

IXL, A, B, C, D, IMPERIAL, AND ROYAL QUALITIES.

## Jute Yarns of All Kinds.

Also, Jute Wrapping Twine of all Kinds; Wool and Tobacco Twines. Also, Oil-Cloth Canvas of all Widths, Lengths, and Weights. Also, Crown Brand of

Plain and Fancy, NAPIER MATTING. Best and Cheapest.

IN ALL WIDTHS,

Will Supersede Cocoa Matting

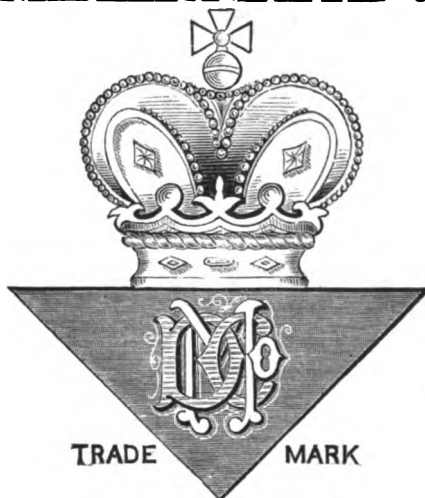
FOR

OFFICES, HALLS,

Churches, Steamboats, &c.,

AND ALL OTHER USES.

Office, 65 and 67 Duane Street, N. Y.



THE QUALITY OF OUR NAPIER  
MATTING IS EQUAL TO THE

**BEST IMPORTED.**

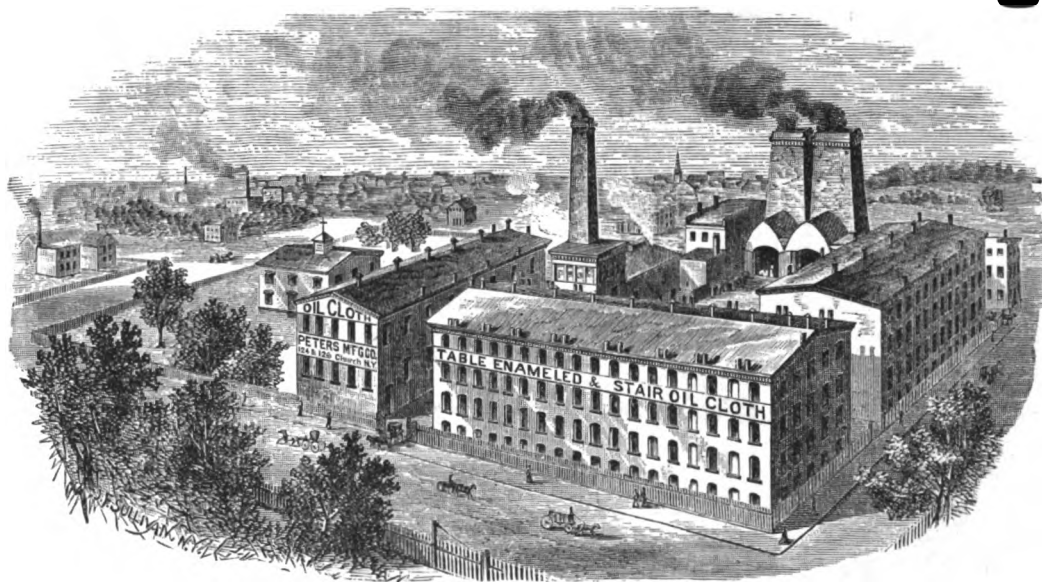
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WITHOUT

**OUR TRADE-MARK.**

JOHN SLOANE, Agent.

# The Peters Manufacturing Co.



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## Table and Stair Oil Cloths

124 and 126 Church Street, NEW YORK.

**ATHA & HUCHES,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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AND

**Enameled Oil Cloths,**

IN ALL VARIETIES,

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**COIR MATTING,****Plain and Wool Bordered and Cocoa Mats.****CAR MATS A SPECIALTY,**

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**Velvet, Brussels, Tapes-  
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TRY and TURKISTAN****MATS AND RUGS.**

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**353 & 355 Canal Street,****COR. WOOSTER ST., NEW YORK.****Zuccato's Papyrograph.**Is a new invention for the  
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work which can be done  
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Schools, Railway and Insurance Offices. Also by business  
men, lawyers, clergymen, Sunday-school superintendents,  
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"Our Papyrograph, purchased some time since, gives en-  
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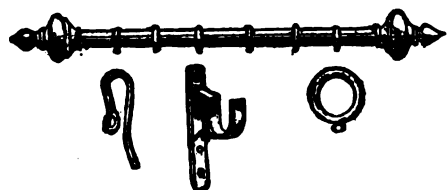


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BRASS, BLACK WALNUT, ASH AND EBONY. THE  
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND VARIETY OF  
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TO ORDER FOR BAY WINDOWS AND  
ALCOVES. EXTRA ENDS, RINGS,  
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As we manufacture the whole line ourselves, can  
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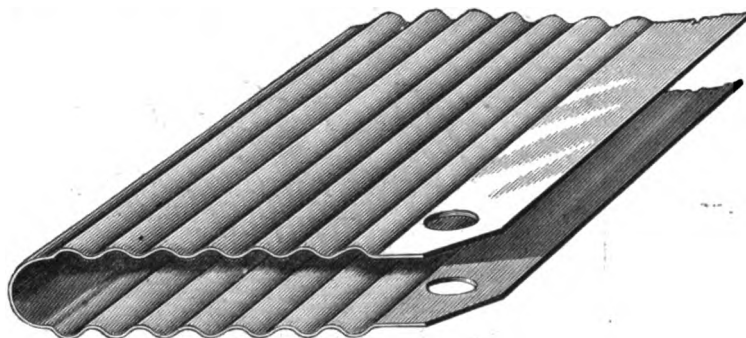
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 —SUCCESSORS TO THE—  
**American Stair Rod Company,**  
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 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES, FANCY TACKS, ETC.,**  
 Also, Extra Strong and only Substantial Matting Ends.

	PER PIECE.
1-2 Yard, Brass, 20 Cts.	
3-4 " " 30 "	
4-4 " " 40 "	
5-4 " " 50 "	
6-4 " " 60 "	
8-4 " " 80 "	



	PER PIECE.
1-2 Yard, Zinc, 10 Cts.	
3-4 " " 15 "	
4-4 " " 20 "	
5-4 " " 25 "	
6-4 " " 30 "	
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Also, Eight New Styles Patent Reflector Button, for fastening stair carpets, list price, \$1.25 a doz.

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 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Beacon Street, Boston.

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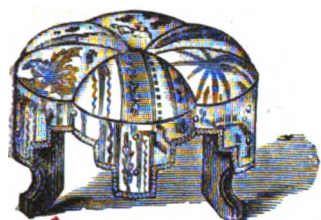
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 All Widths, 2-4 to 24 ft.

My stock this season is more than usually full of new and desirable styles of Rugs, Sett Goods, and Sheets. The Trade respectfully invited to examine the same before making their Fall purchases. Prices always as low as any in the market. Assortment unequalled.

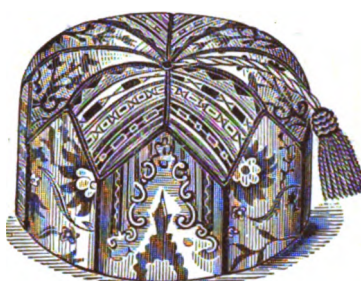
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Superior Styles and Largest Variety. Never before equalled.



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Make the best goods produced in this country, and fill orders with promptness, and at low prices.

*Customer's own carpet made up to order*, for cash or carpet, and the utmost care observed in the workmanship, and in the selection and arrangement of colors and patterns of carpet for the best effect.

Doing the *largest* trade, and having the exclusive patronage of nearly all *leading houses* in the country, we are determined to be neither equalled in quality of goods, nor undersold in prices.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

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Offer to the close-buying, prompt-paying Trade a large and carefully-selected stock of

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**MATTINGS.**

ALL KINDS OF

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A SPECIALTY, AND AT VERY MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.

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Extra Fine Twilled,

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Damask,

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Standard Quality, 7-8 Width.

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Special Orders for any Size, Tint or Pattern made to order promptly for the Trade.

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We are the only party in the United States who has the **COMPLETE LINE** of patterns. In two plys, beside the

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And every other variety of small wares pertaining to the carpet business, at the lowest market rates.

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